

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

### In This Number

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 Would Tax Grain Elevators  
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 Compulsory Pooling No Remedy  
 Ship Loses Lien for Freight After Unloading



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 (For description see page 365)



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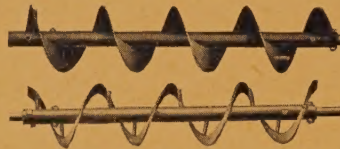
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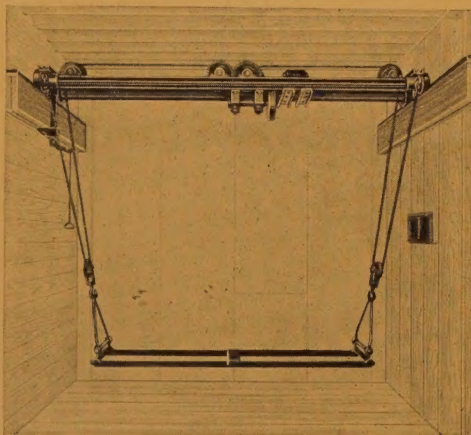
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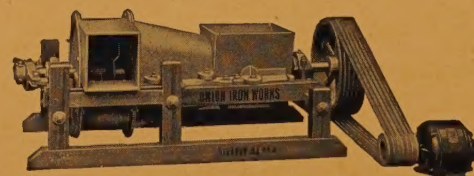
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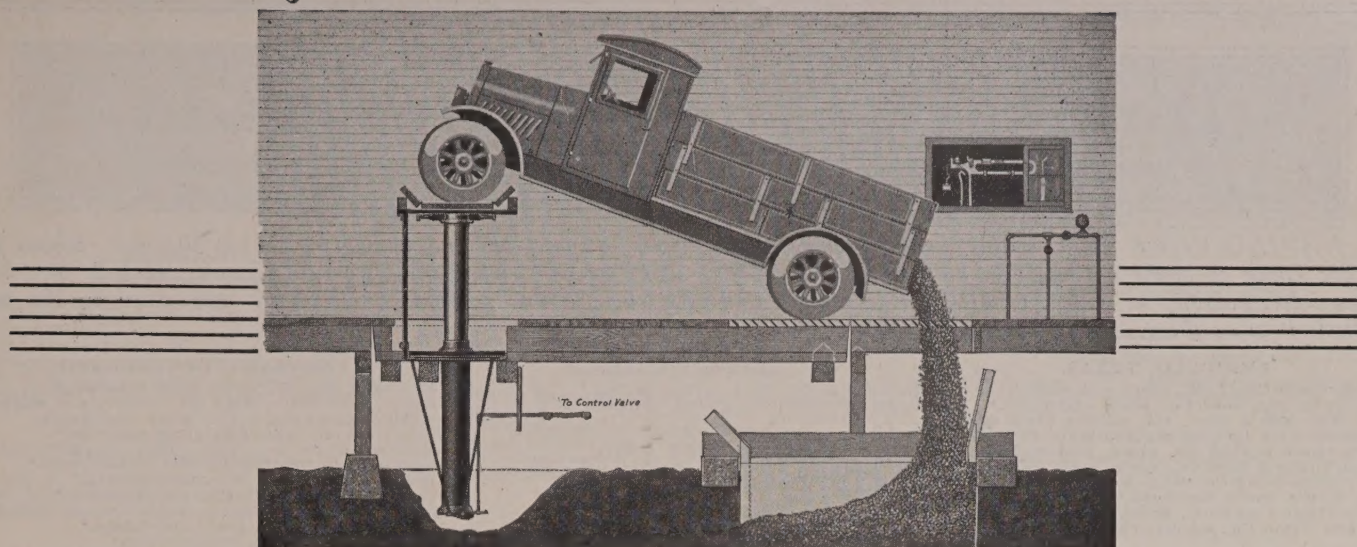
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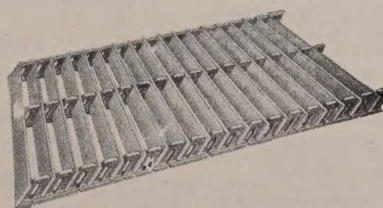
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(Continued on next page.)

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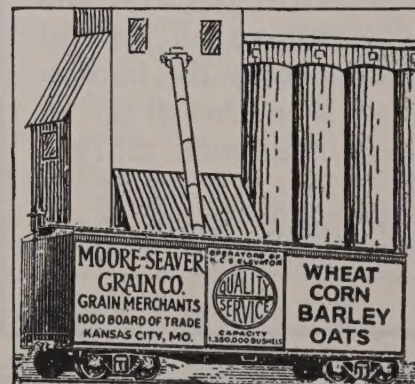
**SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"**

6,000,000 Bushels

Modern Fireproof Storage



*Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.*



WHEAT  
and  
OATS

## NORRIS GRAIN CO.

*Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator*

CORN  
and  
BARLEY

## The Grain Trade's

accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.

## WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated

Operating Alton Elevator

**CONSIGNMENTS**

Future orders executed in all markets.

801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City  
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.  
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.

*A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures*

## B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Nebr.



Chamber of Commerce  
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce  
Members**CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.**

DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE

Specializing in  
**MILLING WHEAT**

Get Our Quotations

Samples Furnished on Request

Represented by  
**CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL**  
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.**CEREAL GRADING COMPANY**

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**GRAIN**We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship All Kinds of Grain,  
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Ex-  
pert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."**HALLET & CAREY CO.**  
**Grain Merchants**

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

**Fraser-Smith Co.**  
**GRAIN**Minneapolis - - Milwaukee  
Cedar RapidsCorn Exchange  
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange  
Members**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**  
**RECEIVERS**Consignments a Specialty  
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Send your consignments to

**Seymour-Wood Co.**

BUFFALO - - N. Y.

**Lewis Grain Corp.**A good firm to consign to  
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley  
BUFFALO NEW YORKI don't see how I could get along  
without your paper.—G. H. McCarel.  
Mgr., Newburg (Ia.) Elevator Co.**McCONNELL GRAIN CORPORATION**

COMMISSION

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BROKERAGE

Board of Trade  
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade  
Members**P. B. and C. C. Miles**Established - 1875  
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commis-  
sion Our Specialty**Turner-Hudnut Co.**Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers  
42-47 Board of Trade**MUELLER GRAIN COMPANY**  
(Incorporated)Receivers and Shippers  
Peoria, Ill.**Rumsey, Moore & Co.**Solicits Your Consignments  
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.**W. W. DEWEY & SONS**COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.Grain Exchange  
Members**OMAHA**Grain Exchange  
Members**RECEIVERS and SHIPPERS**

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

**UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION**

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels  
OMAHA

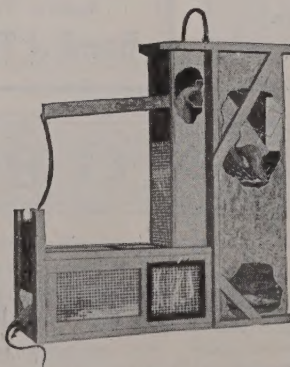
DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

**CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY**  
Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels  
Over 60 Years' Continuous ServicePonca City, Okla.—I find much valu-  
able information in the Journal.—J. L.  
Blaney, agt., Ponca City Milling Co.



Board of Trade  
Members**DES MOINES**Board of Trade  
Members**OWENS GRAIN CO.**  
Des Moines, Iowa  
We Buy and Sell  
**CORN and OATS****Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.**  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels  
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern TradeGrain and Hay  
Exchange Members**PITTSBURGH**Grain and Hay  
Exchange Members**Geo. E. Rogers & Co.** RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS  
WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA. GRAIN—HAY  
MILLFEED—FLOUR**SAMUEL WALTON CO.**  
Established 40 Years  
Grain, May, Straw and Feed  
Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.  
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS**JESSE C. STEWART CO.**  
GRAIN and FEED  
Own and Operate the  
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.**HARPER GRAIN CO.**  
Pittsburgh, Pa. Wabash Bldg.  
*Modern elevator facilities  
at your command.*We hold your journal in very high  
regard.—G. C. Henderson, Henderson  
Grain Co., Fort Worth, Tex.**The Genuine  
Humphrey Elevator**Find out about its important new  
features that make it better than  
ever. Write for full information.**Humphrey Elevator Co.**  
900 Division St. Faribault, Minn.*Men do more when they  
ride instead of climb***PEORIA, Illinois**Down state's largest  
and finest. Central Illi-  
nois transient, tourist,  
social, civic headquar-  
ters.500 Rooms, 500 Baths  
1 person \$2.50-\$5.00  
2 persons \$4.00-\$8.00  
Suites \$10-\$25  
Sample \$4.00-\$6.00400 car garage  
H. Edgar Gregory  
Manager**HOTEL  
PERE  
MARQUETTE****Positive Elimination  
of****Rats and Mice**Not only positive elimination, but by one of the quickest  
and simplest methods known. A method whose extermina-  
tion is wholesale and continuous—until your premises are  
completely cleared of rats and mice. Peerless Traps kill  
by drowning. When you adopt the Peerless method, you  
are following the example set by some of the largest Grain  
Elevators, Flour Mills and Warehouses in the world.  
Here are a few places where the Peerless are on duty.Reid, Murdoch & Co.  
Albert Dickinson Co.  
Quaker Oats Co.Postum Cereal Co.  
Washburn-Crosby Co.  
Erie Railroad

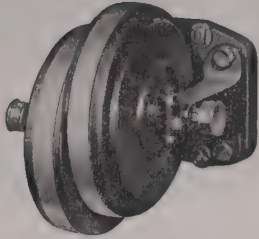
U. S. Post Office

Peerless Traps are self-set-  
ting—each victim sets the  
trap for its follower. As high  
as 15 to 30 rats caught in  
one trap in one night. Write  
today for full information.**Automatic Trap Company**  
630 W. Jackson Blvd.  
CHICAGO.**"PEERLESS"**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Rat and Mouse Traps

**Your Message**Let the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated your message  
bear, To progressive grain and feed dealers everywhere.





The Buhler Drive

## DON'T JUNK

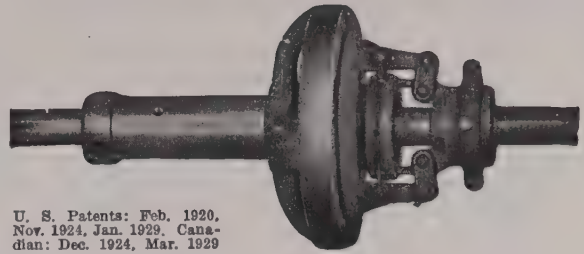
your old separator just because its eccentrics are shaking it apart. That 100% success, the Buhler Drive will save you hundreds of dollars. Take off your present eccentric shaft assembly; remove the eccentric shaft, eccentrics and connecting rods; then substitute a Buhler Drive.

You'll be amazed by what you see—a belt 1 inch wide will drive the shoe of the biggest machine.

Write for catalog GD125

**S. HOWES CO., INC.**  
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.  
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

## BEYL



U. S. Patents: Feb. 1920,  
Nov. 1924, Jan. 1929. Cana-  
dian: Dec. 1924, Mar. 1929

**SOLVES THE CLUTCH PROBLEM IMMEDIATELY  
PLATE TYPE, ANY SPEED, ONE ADJUSTMENT**

"FEW CHEAPER, NONE BETTER"

MFD. EXCLUSIVELY IN UNITED STATES BY

**Link Belt Supply Co.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

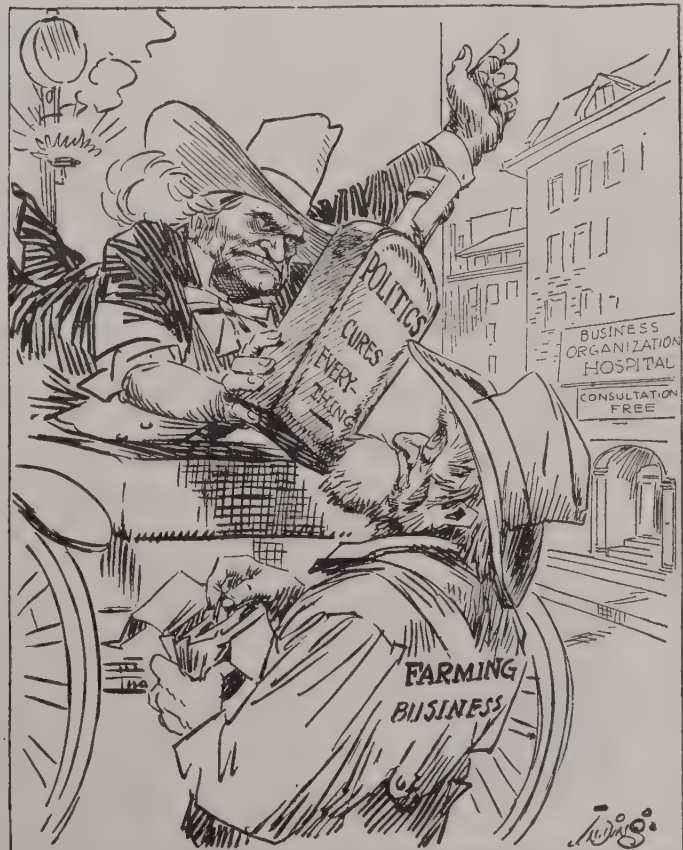
Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lightning Rods
Bags and Burlap	Loading Spout
Bearings {Roller	Magnetic Separator
{Ball	Manlift
Belting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Oat Huller
Buckets	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Liners	Portable Elevator
Car Loader	Power {Oil Engine
Car {Fuller	{Motors
Car {Pusher	Power Shovel
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Clipher Codes	Renewable Fuse
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	{Truck
Conveying Machinery	Scales {Hopper
Distributor	{Automatic
Dockage Tester	Scale Tickets
Dump	Scarifying Machine
Dust Collector	Screw Conveyor
Dust Protector	Seed Treating {Machine
Elevator Leg	{Chemicals
Elevator Paint	Separator
Feed Formulas	Sheller
Feed Ingredients	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Mixer {Dry	{Steel or Zinc
{Molasses	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mill	Speed Reduction Units
Fire Barrels	Spouting
Fire Extinguishers	Storage Tanks
Friction Clutch	Testing Apparatus
Grain Cleaner	Transmission Machinery
Grain Drier	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Tables	Weevil Exterminator
Hammer Mill	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

### INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

The Quacks Sell Millions of Bottles of Fake Remedies  
Each Year But Effect No Relief



From Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette.



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

### Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,  
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants  
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built  
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.  
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172  
Fargo, N. Dak.

### T. E. IBBERSON CO.

#### GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FEED MILLS COAL PLANTS  
REPAIRING AND REMODELING

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

### Industrial Engineering & Construction Co. Contracting Engineers

621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants  
Feed Plants Warehouses Industrial Buildings

### R. M. Van Ness Construction Company

Designers and Builders of  
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS, MILLS  
AND WAREHOUSES  
Repair Work, Supplies and  
Correspondence solicited  
OMAHA, NEBR.

### B I R C H A R D Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors  
Grain Elevators—Mills

B. SAMPSON

Lincoln, Nebr.

### The V. M. Zweber Co.

Aberdeen, South Dakota  
Engineers and Contractors  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Feed Mills—Coal Plants  
Remodeling — Wiring — Painting

## WELLER Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory  
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.  
**SHEET METAL WORK**  
*Grain Elevators a Specialty*

### A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

**ERECTS** Elevators  
**FURNISHES** Corn Mills  
Warehouses  
Plans  
Estimates  
Machinery

### RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Designers and Constructors  
of the better class of grain elevators  
—concrete or wood.

## CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators be-  
cause each is designed and  
built to fit the individual needs  
of the owners.

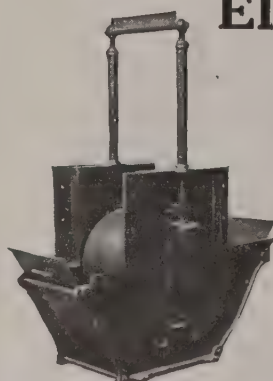
W. H. CRAMER  
CONSTRUCTION CO.  
North Platte, Nebr.  
*Plans and Specifications Furnished*

### Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois  
Designers and Builders  
Concrete Grain Elevators  
*Waterproof Pits a Specialty*

### ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

*Designers and Builders of*  
**GOOD ELEVATORS**  
Let us furnish your machinery  
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.



### Elevator Boot

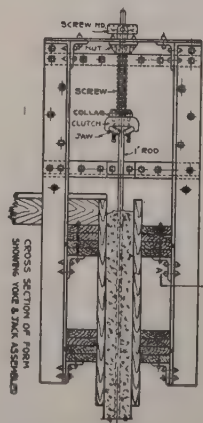
Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-  
chokeable, Automatic Takeups,  
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-  
pacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup  
Belt—It Pays*

**WHITE ★ STAR ★  
COMPANY**

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for  
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



### SELL or RENT Form Lifting

## JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo  
Coal Pit Construction  
Blue Prints Furnished

**Nelson Machine Co.**  
Waukegan, Illinois



Burrell Built



is Better Built



# BURRELL

## ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION CO.

DAILY NEWS PLAZA (21st Floor), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

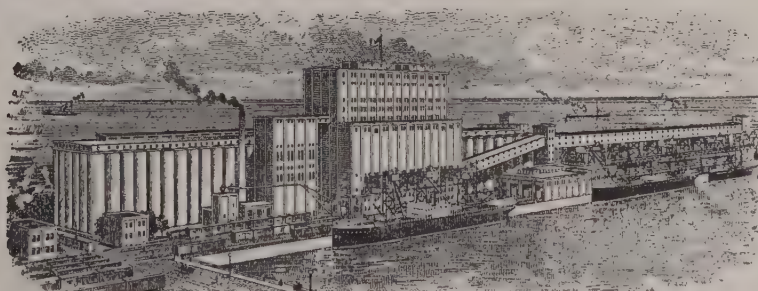


**FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.**  
Engineers—Constructors

333 No. Michigan Ave.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of  
2,500,000 Bushels to the  
Port Commission Elevator  
Houston, Texas

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

### JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



### Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels

#### John S. Metcalf Co.

*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

### The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

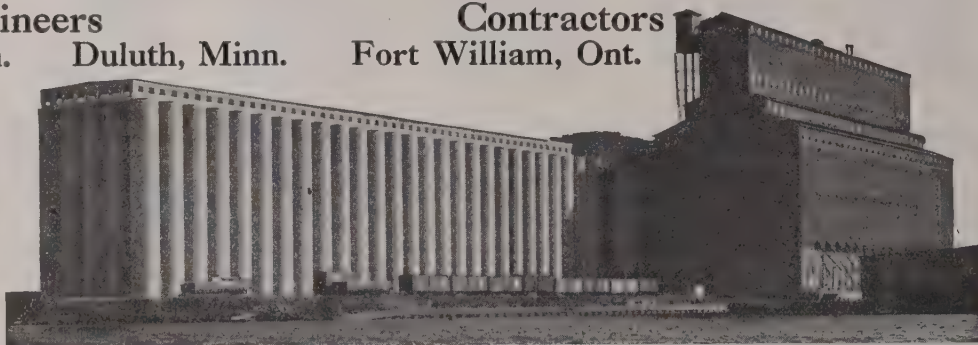
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built  
this 3,000,000 Bushel  
Grain Storage Annex  
to Great Northern  
Elevator "S"  
Superior, Wis.



#### Ryan Construction Co.

503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.

*Engineers & Contractors*

Grain Elevators - Feed Mills  
Industrial Buildings

Flour Mills - Cement Plants  
Coal Pockets

#### C. I. ERICKSON

ASSARIA, KANS.

**Designs—Builds—Equips**  
**Elevators Chop Mills Warehouses**

Estimates Promptly Furnished

#### Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience  
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and  
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-  
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

#### Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of  
Grain Elevators that more  
than satisfy the most critical.

#### Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

#### HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

THE

#### Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,  
efficient grain elevators, feed  
plants, and associated build-  
ings. Every plant designed  
to best suit individual  
requirements.

Machinery Estimates Plans

WICHITA, KANSAS

#### HICKOK

Construction Co.  
MINNEAPOLIS

#### ELEVATORS

#### D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Wood  
Elevators and Feed Mills.

**Modern Grain Handling Machinery**

Box 146

Bloomington, Ill.

#### Willich Construction Co.

Mercier, Kans.

Grain Elevators, Mills and Machinery  
Plans and Estimates Furnished

Every one in the grain business should  
take the Journal. I am more than  
pleased with it.—E. E. Hamersly, R. R.  
No. 1, Terre Haute, Ind.

**ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas**  
**Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS**



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



### Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Enid, Okla.

3,000 Barrel Mill—2,500,000 Bus. Grain Storage

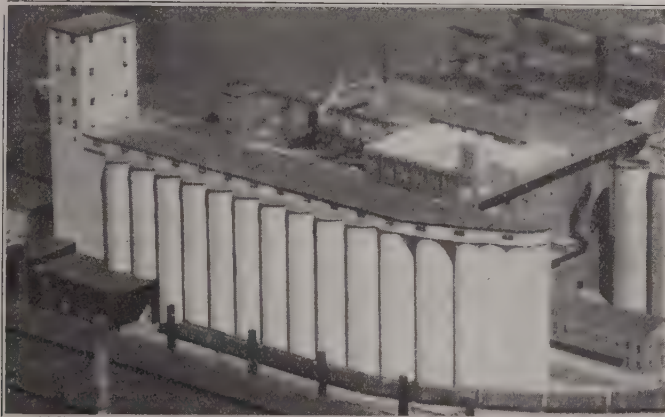
Designed and Built in Three Periods of Construction by

### Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

600 Mutual Building

Grain Elevators — Flour and Feed Mills

Kansas City, Mo.



### National Milling Co's.

New Toledo Elevator

Capacity 2,200,000 bushels

Designed and Constructed by

### Macdonald Engineering Co.

One La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

New York

Toronto

San Francisco

One of our repeat engagements for the Gooch Company



### GOOCH MILLING & ELEVATORS CO'S New Feed Mill & Grain Elevator at Lincoln, Nebr.

Designed and Construction Supervised

by

### HORNER & WYATT

Designers and Engineers to the Grain Trade

470 Board of Trade

Kansas City, Mo.

### THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.

Grain Elevators Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Industrial Buildings Warehouses Docks, Etc.

### Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

### GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

### Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work



*When in Minneapolis  
Stay at*

## The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
Washington Avenue  
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
connecting.

Every room an outside room.  
Largest and Finest Ballroom  
in the Northwest.

### Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	28 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

### MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-  
tail Center and Wholesale Center.  
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt  
of price; or on trial to re-  
sponsible parties. Has auto-  
matic valve and fine sponge  
**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.

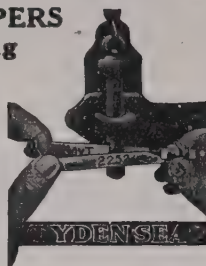


### 10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

### TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's  
name and con-  
secutive numbers

Prevent  
CLAIM LOSSES  
Write for samples  
and prices.

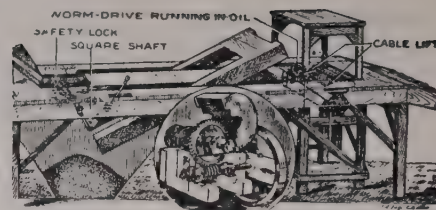


### INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The paper the Grain and Feed  
Dealer supports, because it sup-  
ports the Grain and Feed Dealer.

Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated



**NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

## What have you?

FOR SALE  
An Elevator  
Machinery  
Seeds

## Do you want?

An Elevator  
Machinery  
Position  
Partner  
Seeds  
Help

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED  
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know.  
Tell them thru a "For Sale &  
Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per  
type line.

Figure the amount of advertising  
carried—Can you doubt our ability to **Produce Results**

# FIRE

## Constantly Menaces Your Fortunes

The Mutual Fire Prevention  
Bureau and the Mills Mutuals  
stand as strong safeguards to  
prevent disaster and to indem-  
nify you in case you are over-  
taken.

Ask Your Insurance Office For  
Its Recommendations Now.

*The Mill Mutuals*

## Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

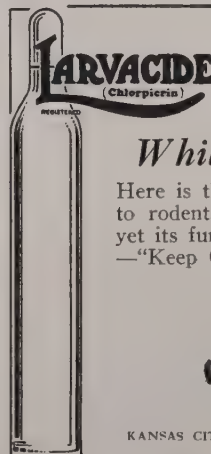
230 East Ohio Street - - Chicago, Illinois

### 1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Ele-  
vators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.  
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.  
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.



## SAFEGUARDS MANKIND

### While It KILLS the Pests

Here is the marvel of all fumigants. It is deadly  
to rodents and insects, in all stages of existence  
yet its fumes naturally and harmlessly say to man  
—"Keep Out!"

Send for descriptive booklet.



**INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.**

117-119 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

LARVACIDE SERVICE, INC.

KANSAS CITY

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

## Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain ele-  
vator men of the entire country by advertising  
in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It  
reaches them twice each month.

**Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns**



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**MICHIGAN**—Choice of three elevators in three towns. Some very good buys. Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich.

**NO. DAK.**—Elevator for sale in western part of state, good sidelines, large territory. Address Box 566, Hettinger, N. D.

**KANSAS** Elevator for sale; in good wheat section of West Central Kansas. One other elevator; competition O.K. Address 66F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SO. DAK.**—20,000 bushel cribbed grain elevator and residence for sale; in a good territory. All electric equipped. Write 66C6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NO. ILL.**—Low price on elevator with big receipts in corn country. Also coal, lumber, building material. Sickness requires sale. Cash only. Profitable business. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**MINNESOTA** cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

**GRAIN ELEVATOR** for sale; 500,000 bushel point; capacity 100,000 bushels; this elevator handles over 250,000 bushels annually; a money making business, and very best reason for selling; cash proposition; no trades. If interested write or call on the undersigned, Al Meierhofer, Realtor, Minonk, Illinois.

**BARGAINS**—Have an elevator and feed mill at Long Prairie, Minn.; an elevator at Browerville, Minn., with a warehouse in connection; also elevators at Kief, N. D.; Anamoose, N. D.; and at Brown Siding, S. D. If interested can be bought practically at your own price. 572 New Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

**KANSAS**—20,000 bushel elevator for sale; fully equipped, electric power, corn sheller, corn cleaner, manlift, truck lift, hopper scales. In fact everything an elevator needs. Ship on two roads, large territory, plenty grain. Will sell for cash or will trade for land if well located and worth the money. Address 66E10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**FIRST \$6,000 BUYS** an all steel clad elevator in Western Ohio, in extra good shape; all equipped, and machinery in good shape. Have a hammer mill. Handle a full line. In a good territory; no competition in town; good railroad. A paying business. Reason for selling, would like to go to California. Address 66E9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**NORTHERN OHIO**—Two elevators in neighboring towns, practically no competition. Will sell one or both. Very reasonably priced. Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich.

**WE ARE OFFERING** for sale in whole or part our line of five grain elevators located at Galva, Windom, Elyria, Groveland and Hilton, Kansas. Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

**WESTERN IOWA**—25,000 electric equipped elevator with sidelines for sale. Good territory; no competition; priced right; could carry part with property for security. Address 66F29, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ELEVATORS FOR SALE**—The Elmo Farmers Union will receive sealed bids for their 42,000 bushel elevators up to April 15th. The directors reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids. Address F. L. Lockard, Secretary, R. F. D., Dillon, Kansas.

**KANSAS**—12,000 bus. house for sale; nearly new; mixed corn and wheat. Wheat prospects 100%; 100 cars corn yet to move; only elevator, small town, n. w. part of state; sickness cause for selling. \$2300 less than first cost. Address 66F23, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**\$12,000 ELEVATOR FOR SALE FOR \$3,700**  
15,000 Bus. Elevtr. in Coffee County, Kans. On Mo. Pac. R. R. Handles grain, coal and feed. Elec. power and light. Handled 18 cars of grain besides 15 loads of ground feed and flour since July 15, 1930. A real buy. Write 66F7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

**CHICAGO**—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

**INDIANA**—150 barrel water power mill and elevator for sale or trade. New machinery. Large storage. In best territory. Chase Mauzy, Rushville, Indiana.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANT TO BUY** or Lease an elevator in Western Kansas or Nebraska. Address 66D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO BUY OR LEASE** three country elevators in Western Kansas wheat belt. Address 65Y11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO BUY** good going elevator and feed mill. Northern Illinois or Wisconsin preferred. Confidential. No brokers. Address 66D5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT TO TRADE** for grain elvtr. a good 7-room house with water inside, elec. throughout, also 160 acres farm land 1 mi. from town. Write 66C5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE BEST MILLWRIGHTS

Get them through the Buffalo office. We have Millwrights located everywhere and will send the nearest to your locality.

### ASSOCIATED MILLWRIGHTS OF AMERICA

Affiliated with U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Herman H. Droit, Secretary,

1152 Abbott Road, Buffalo, N. Y.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**OHIO** Feed Mill for sale; established trade around a million dollars yearly; low price; good terms. Write me for full particulars. J. D. McGill, Van Wert, Ohio.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**MIDDLE TENN.**—400-barrel Flour Mill for sale, fully equipped; in fine farming and dairying section. Address P. O. Box 36, Columbia, Tenn.

# For SALE or LEASE

: New . . . . . modern  
: completely equipped  
: flour mill

**Property** Corner lot, 150' x 140', within five blocks of Birmingham's freight terminals: spur track on property serves loading platforms.

**Improvements** A four-story brick and reinforced concrete mill designed especially for the manufacture of flour; built 1928; modern; fireproof; equipped with automatic sprinklers. Also modern, fireproof warehouse, 75' x 127', erected 1926.

**Equipment** Four double stands of rolls with all necessary accessories and equipment: capacity 125 bbls. flour per day. Equipment bought 1928 from Banard-Leas Mfg. Co.; it's right; it's modern and it's practically new. Miscellaneous equipment includes: sewing machines, hand trucks, "exact weight" scales, platform scales.

*This is an unusual opportunity to buy or lease with option to buy a (1) new, (2) modern, (3) completely equipped mill in one of the busiest and most strategically located cities in the South. For full details write to*

## MARX & COMPANY

BROWN MARX BLDG.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



**SITUATION WANTED**

**DESIRE SITUATION** as mgr. of far. elvtr. or lbr. and gr. bus.; 10 yrs. exper. Can deliver goods. 66F24 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANT POSITION** as grain buyer; age 27; 5 years experience buying all grains grown in the west; excellent references. Address 66D44, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of farmers or independent elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; can furnish satisfactory refs. N. D. or Minn. preferred. 66F1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANT POSITION** as manager of farmers or line elevator. Twenty years successful experience. A1 reference. Address 66C14, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

**DESIRE POSITION** in elevator. Have had 12 yrs. exper. as manager. Best of references. Will consider any location. Available at once. 66F2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT POSITION** as manager of Ind. or Ill. elevator. 12 yrs. exper. managing line of elevators. Best references. Just finished 9 yrs. as postmaster. Prefer commission and salary basis. W. G. Beal, Goodland, Ind.

**WANT POSITION** as manager of elevator at good station; bought and sold all grain; can handle all sidelines, and can keep books; 20 yrs. exper. Best references. Write 66A6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

**AGRICULTURAL** and Veterinary Graduate desires position; 36 yrs. of age; 18 yrs. practical farming exper. Real ability in feeding for production with any kind of livestock; honest and conscientious with a proven record of success on responsible positions. Seed connection with a large feed manufacturer. Address 66F8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**HELP WANTED**

**ELEVATOR MANAGER WANTED**—Experienced in buying and cleaning seed corn and timothy in Iowa; also one experienced in the Dakotas in sweet clover seed. Address 66F20, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ENGINES WANTED**

**NATURAL GAS Engine Wanted.** 80 to 120-h.p. Give make, condition, size and price in first letter. Rossmoyne Flouring Mills, Smicksburg, Pa.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**A REAL BARGAIN**—40 h.p. upright Venn-Severin engine in A-1 condition. \$500.00 like it stands. P. A. Cope, Frederick, Okla.

**OIL ENGINE CHEAP**—Second-hand Bessemer Type OD Oil Engine, 25-hp. \$150 f.o.b. cars. Needs new crank shaft and main bearings, otherwise perfect condition. A. J. Balshi, Catawissa, Penn.

**SEEDS FOR SALE**

**SORGHUMS**, all varieties. Write 66C21, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HICKORY KING Seed Corn**, a good yielder. Snelson Seed Co., Box 492, Athens, Ga.

**WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover**, samples and prices on request. Kellogg-Kelly Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**IMPROVED Reid's Yellow Dent corn**, high yielding, free from disease. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.

**SEED CORN**—500 bu. of good quality Yellow Dent Corn. Sample and price on request. Hugh Ruddock, Bement, Ill.

**DWARF SWEET CLOVER**, tested for purity and germination. Thief River Falls Seed House, Thief River Falls, Minn.

**REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED Wheat.** Ask for identical sample and prices. Western Seed Co., 1421 15th St., Denver, Colo.

**MEDIUM CLOVER**—Choice re-cleaned Wisconsin Medium Clover, priced to sell quickly. Pfeiffer Elevator Co., Durand, Wis.

**KANSAS GROWN Alfalfa Seed**; U. S. verified; tested; high purity and germination. Write 66C20, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BUCKWHEAT GRAIN** for sale—Re-cleaned Jap Buckwheat in car lots. Your inquiries solicited. H. B. Low & Son, Orangeville, Pa.

**SURPLUS CLOVER**, medium red and alsike, at less than wholesale prices. Hardy, clean, Minnesota grown seed. Davis Seed Co., St. Peter, Minn.

**MEADOW FESCUE**, one of the best hardy meadow grasses. Thrives most anywhere, will stand extremes of weather. A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Landisville, Pa.

**SEED CORN**—Early and medium early varieties; bred for freedom from diseases. Germinations 96% to 100%. Seed corn our specialty. De Wall Seed Co., Dept. G., Gibson City, Ill.

**KOREAN LESPEDEZA**—Improved Mammoth first grade seed. \$35 per 100 lbs., 40c in small lots. Also Island and American bred Jersey bulls. Albert Wallace, Jersey Island Farms, Cadiz, Ky.

**SEED CORN**

I want 100 grain elevators to handle Meyers Yellow Dent Seed Corn this spring. Highest yielding in state two years in succession. Picked early, shelled and graded; 24 years experience. Write for particulars. Clarence Meyer, Van Meter, Iowa.

**ILLINOIS GROWN Clover and Soybeans.** We are in one of the best producing sections of Illinois and can furnish you best quality re-cleaned Medium and Mammoth Clover direct from the grower in bag lots at a substantial saving. Illini, Manchu, Blackeybrow and Dunfield Soybeans in bag or carlots. Write Lee Huey Seed Co., Plymouth, Ill.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

**GRAIN, FEED & COAL Business** for sale. James Graff, Havensville, Kansas.

**EXPERIENCED Hustler** wanted, with at least \$4,000 capital, to take half interest and run personally elevator, coal and feed business northwest Iowa. Only house in town. Address 66F30, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MISSOURI**—Custom Feed Grinding and Mixing Business, also Coal Business for sale. Located in good farmers' town; plenty of business in good elevator that rents cheap; \$500 will handle; balance on time. Write W. T. Stevenson, New Hampton, Mo.

**IND., MICH. AND OHIO**—We have several exceptionally good grain, feed and coal businesses for sale. Located in the best grain sections in the above states. Doing an annual business of from \$40,000.00 to \$150,000.00. Prices range from \$10,000.00 to \$40,000.00.

**GREAT LAKES BROKERS**

Gardner Building Toledo, Ohio

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**A BARGAIN**—5-bu. Richardson Automatic self-computing scale for sale. Good as new. Gramm & Klopfenstein, Gridley, Ill.

**SCALES WANTED**

**SCALES WANTED**—One or two good second hand 8-12 ton wagon and truck scales. Citizens Lumber & Supply Co., Chester, Neb.

**MOTORS FOR SALE**

**ELECTRIC MOTORS** For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

**BULLETIN NO. 38.**

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request. **ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY** 620 Sixth Street, Rockford, Ill.

# Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

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**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

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Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

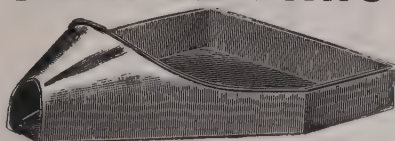
Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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332 South LaSalle St Chicago, Ill.

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Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

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## MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS. The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS—Used Attrition Mills for sale, belt and motor driven; Kenyon Crushers; Expert Oat Huller; Monitor Oat Clipper; all kinds of machinery and supplies. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

### REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.  
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

### NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill; Miracle Ace Hammer Mill; 1 Ford Hammer Mill; Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill; Hughes High Speed Hammer Mill; 1 Hammer Mill mounted on truck for community grinding; 1 24" Bauer Bros. Belt Driven Mill; 24" Bauer Bros. Motor Driven Mill; 18" Motor Driven Monarch Mill; 1 Dreadnaught Crusher; 1 Stover Combination Mill; Car Puller; Air Blast Car Loader; Humphrey Manlift; Corn Shellers; Corn Driers; Corn Crackers and Graders; Corn Meal Bolters; 1 Hess Drier; Hopper, Platform and Automatic Scales; ½-ton and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixers; 1 S. Howes Horizontal 1-ton Mixer; 1 Toledo Dial Scale; Exact Weight Scales; 2 and 3 pr. High Feed Mills, all makes and sizes; 1 Clipper Cleaner; 1 Standard Seed Cleaner No. 132; 1 Oat Clipper. All kinds of Grain Cleaners. 4 Water Wheels; French Buhr Mills; Clutches; Pulleys, all sizes; Elevators, all sizes; Blowers, various sizes; 1 Oat Crusher; 25-h.p. Type Y Fairbanks Engine. Complete Feed Mill and Elevator Outfits. We have every known machine for the Feed Mill or Elevator. We sell for less. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

### MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILL for sale, 24 inch built in motors; run very little, good as new. Must sell. Harry Miller, Olin, Ia.

### FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

### BATCH MIXERS—SLIGHTLY USED

Small, medium and large size self-contained vertical batch mixers, also horizontal mixers. Practically new machines at unusual prices. Write 66C12 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

### AN OPPORTUNITY

One Westinghouse Motor, 30-h.p., 3 phase, 60 cy.; 220 volts; 1120 r.p.m. with base, pulley and starter. One cut-out cabinet 24x36. One 18" Monarch Feed Mill, double head, ball bearings. One Gibbs Bean Picker. One Hopper Scale, 4000 pounds capacity, computing beam, Fairbanks. Two Warehouse Separators, Monitor, No. 3 and No. 3E. Write John Haas, Holly, Mich.

### NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26½' centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

## MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD SECOND-HAND 32-in. or 34-in. grain blower blast fan wanted. A Maroa boss or an American blower. Ball bearing blast fan only. Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, Ohio.

### WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

## Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net

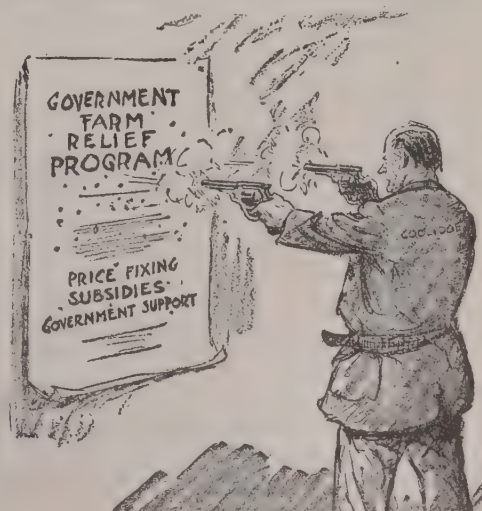
This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The other half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00 at Chicago. Weight, 4 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals 332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Ex-President Coolidge Shoots Straight



From Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Journal



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**SUPERINTENDENTS**  
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April 6-8 at Chicago—Hotel Sherman

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# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898  
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882  
THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928  
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 25, 1931

**FEEDERS** especially in Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois have used hulled oats so liberally as to effect a material reduction in the amount of corn consumed.

**IT TOOK BRAZIL 20 YEARS** to learn that it could not control world prices on coffee. How long will it take this country to learn that same lesson in so far as about one hundred agricultural commodities are concerned?

**EITHER THE EQUALIZATION FEE** or the export debenture is to be the next quack remedy tried upon the sick farmer. The Marketing Act has made him pretty sick, and pretty mad and he had better be well tied, before any more medicine is given him.

**IF YOU ENDED** last year "in the red," was it due to lack of volume, improper allowance for overhead, unfair competition, or perhaps a combination of the three? One of these is entirely under your control and the others are partially so. What are you doing about it?

**THE AMENDED** Kansas law on warehouses is more moderate than the Nebraska act in undertaking to define what is stored grain; but leaves a loophole for grain buyers to take in grain on a contract of sale, to be paid for in the future. The law could not be made any stronger without defeating itself.

**ATTEMPTS** to peg wheat prices have proven a colossal failure. Attempts to do the same thing for cotton are sure to result in the similar disaster to growers. Producers of other agricultural commodities who want to be operated upon in the same way are invited to make their desires known to the Board.

**IF CHAIRMAN STONE** of the Farm Board can only make the same success, as the head of this department of the government, that he made as president of the burley tobacco pool, the radicals will all be very happy. Some of his tobacco pool members almost starved to death as they had to wait two, three, and four years for their money.

**CONGRESS ADJOURNED** three weeks ago and junkets and investigations (always at the taxpayer's expense) are now the order of the day. Members of numerous congressional committees apparently cannot analyze expert reports, and must see Alaska, Muscle Shoals, Hoover Dam, etc., before they can reach satisfactory conclusions about these different projects.

**THE** value of futures markets in stabilizing fluctuations should be taken for granted by legislators, now that so many industries have found it desirable to relegate speculation to experts on exchanges. With facilities for hedging available on an exchange merchants and manufacturers can concentrate on their own activities. It is now contemplated to establish a silver futures market on the National Metal Exchange of New York.

**COMPULSORY** pooling will not be forced immediately in Saskatchewan. Two hurdles have yet to be negotiated. One is the opinion requested of the appeal court on the validity of the Grain Marketing Act, disguised under the euphemistic title "100 per cent pool" law, and the other is the referendum. If the 100 per cent poolers of that province will explain how Saskatchewan, producing only 7 per cent of the world's crop of wheat, can control the price, the U. S. Farm Board will be glad to hear them.

**OUR FIGHT** against the Federal Government's invasion of the grain markets is the fight of every lover of freedom, and a protest against all socialistic activities of Government. Our work is as much for the welfare of grain growers as in the interest of efficient marketing methods and we trust our ten thousand readers will not hesitate to obtain the republication of any article appearing in our columns in their local newspapers. Your own observations of how the growers resent the intrusion of the high salaried agitators and politicians into the marketing of farm products will be most welcome.

**THE FARM BOARD** says it is going to get out from under the various farm marketing organizations just as soon as they can "paddle their own canoes." One would suppose, from the boasted achievements of some of them, that they might already be beyond the need of a pilot, but, the politicians are in no hurry to let go of Uncle Sam's purse.

**THE FINANCIAL** backers of the itinerant grinders in Iowa failing to obtain a down payment of \$1500, have willingly accepted \$1250 and in some cases \$650 in order to get the mills out on the road. From this it would seem evident that they have put out so many the portable grinders overlap one another's territory or else the prospective buyers are not convinced the investment will prove profitable.

**REFUSAL** to purchase United States wheat on the present terms of certificate final will be supported by the National Ass'n of British and Irish Millers, under a resolution adopted at their recent annual meeting backing up the grain importers of Great Britain in their stand. Whether this arose from resentment towards the Farm Board's price boosting tactics or is a reflection on the integrity of federal grain grading at the ports it is discreditable to the bureaucracy in any event.

**AGREEMENTS** with the government subsidiaries such as the Farmers National Grain Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation to carry grain for their account in storage for an indefinite period should not be entered into by country shippers unless they can keep such records as will make possible the collection of any charges that may accrue. Otherwise they may have to wait 12 years, as witness the bill just passed by Congress to pay storage claims incurred by the Food Administration Grain Corporation.

**THE FARMERS NATIONAL** Grain Corporation will probably issue a glowing financial statement one of these days which will gratify the near sighted politicians. But thinkers will classify such camouflage as more bait for the suckers. Through a condition with which everyone is familiar, the Farmers National has no capital stock paid in by the federal government, although it is understood it has about \$50,000, or 10 per cent of its authorized capital paid in by regionals. On the 200 million bushels of cash grain and the 150 million bushels of futures that have been handled to date, however, the commission at one-cent per bushel on the cash and one-eighth on futures, would total approximately \$3,500,000. These earnings whatever the amount will undoubtedly be used as the wind for the bag-pipe the racketeers will start sounding soon. In reality this fund is simply taken out of one pocket and put in another, and it is the tax-payers' millions the racketeers are juggling. If any of their own money was invested in the company the managers would vigorously object to the large salaries being paid.



## The Bull in the China Shop Goes Out

The resignation of the chairman of the Federal Farm Board would have brought a feeling of great relief to all lines of business had it been accompanied by a repeal of the law under which he acted. On the contrary we have the assurance of his successor that the plans heretofore adopted will be carried out without change.

The Congress and the President handed to the Federal Farm Board full powers to destroy the established marketing systems for all farm products and it has succeeded in doing considerable damage to the marketing facilities for many farm products. By pegging the price the Farm Board has destroyed America's export trade in wheat and wheat flour. Legge's efforts to destroy the domestic grain trade met with less success, largely because his own experience as a business man had led him to believe in the advantage of operating as a monopoly or trust, and led him to insist on the compulsory pooling idea of marketing grain.

His efforts were directed toward forcing growers to combine in contract pools. He found several moribund grain pools eager to grab government funds in hope of obtaining a new lease on life. Money was "loaned" them without stint. In this vain attempt to force pool methods upon the grain growers Chairman Legge reckoned without the psychological side of the farmer. The Farm Board's pooling schemes, on the contrary, were handed down from above instead of being built from the ground up. The farmers were critical of a scheme not originated by themselves, so that an insignificant percentage of the growers has joined. With the convincing example of the Canadian Pool fiasco before them the opposition of the farmers elevators is greater than ever.

The enactment of the farm relief law was an attempt by the Congress to pass the buck, and when the President appointed the Federal Farm Board he in turn passed the buck. The Board could not pass the buck. It and its chairman failed to measure up to the responsibility thrust upon them. The opportunity was theirs to fix the price of wheat at \$1.50 per bushel and cotton at 20 cents per pound. The Board compromised, weakened and backed down from the \$1.25 per bushel for wheat and 16c for cotton. Its reward is inglorious failure and the complete disapproval not only of the farmers, but of all thinking men in every line of human endeavor.

When the Chairman stumped Kansas for his acreage reduction campaign he insulted the state by saying: "The biggest hog lies in the trough; Kansas is now in the trough." When the publishers of a Wichita paper remonstrated the Chairman retorted: "You may tell Max and Louis to go to hell." Amid the delicately adjusted machinery of grain marketing he was a regular bull in a china shop. His early advice to the farmers to hold their wheat resulted in heavy losses to thousands of growers. By piling up its

large stocks of wheat and cotton in the public show windows the Farm Board has established a depressing factor far more potent than its price pegging practices. The price boosting tactics of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board has estranged European buyers to an extent that will outlast the present generation. Corn Bread Murphy traveled Europe for years trying to induce its hungry millions to eat our surplus corn, while our Government thru its misguided Farm Board has destroyed our European market for wheat. The substitutes which our price boosters have forced European consumers to adopt will be used long after the Europeans have forgotten their reason for boycotting North American wheat. The Bull has run out, but the market is wrecked.

## The New Farm Board Line-up

With the appointment of Sam H. Thompson as a member of the Farm Board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Legge, that department of the government may now be considered as 100 per cent pool minded. As the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation for five years Mr. Thompson has had much to do with the expansion of that organization's merchandising departments, and he will leave no stone unturned that seems to give promise of further development of farmer owned purchase and sales organizations.

What this particular appointment may eventually mean will be more quickly visualized when it is recalled that the new chairman of the Board, J. C. Stone, was the founder, and at the time of his appointment, was the president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Ass'n; that the new vice-chairman, C. C. Teague, was president of the Calif. Fruit Growers' Exchange; that Mr. Denman was president of the National Live Stock Producers' Ass'n; and that W. F. Schilling was president of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Ass'n, while Carl Williams and S. R. McKelvie were farm paper publishers and C. S. Wilson was Commissioner of Agriculture of the state of New York.

Not one of the entire group has any personal interest in the continuance of private industry or of individual success as a result of private initiative. Not one, apparently, has any aversion to the further involvement of the government in business. The only possible check, therefore, upon the present trend toward the elimination of all of the so-called middlemen, must come through a change in, or the repeal of the Marketing Act, and that should be put squarely up to the next Congress. With the radical element now in complete control of the Farm Board, perhaps its activities may become so obnoxious to the majority of our taxpayers, within the next ten or twelve months as to force Congress into action. Its revolving fund is so badly frozen it can not be revolved much more unless kind bankers lend it more capital.

## Evil of Excessive Grant of Power to Boards

In every successful form of human activity we have superior intelligence formulating policies and directing the execution of those policies. A Julius Caesar or a Napoleon has the ability to formulate a policy and to carry it into effect, but ordinarily the best results are obtained by dividing the functions, as by having Congress, or the chairman of the executive com'te of a corporation, think out the policy while the subordinates carry the principles into effect.

In the Federal Farm Board we have just the opposite condition. The Congress did not formulate the policy as was its duty, but gave the members of the Board power to make what are virtually laws. This leaves the producers of farm crops and the merchants handling the products at the mercy of changing policy as the membership of the Board changes, with a resulting disorganization of industry.

On his accession to the throne the new chairman announced that the policies of his predecessor would be continued, but as soon as Legge was safely out of the way and the Congress had adjourned and while the President was off on the high seas the new chairman announces a complete change in the stabilization policy with regard to wheat.

The statement of Mar. 22 published in full elsewhere is the sanest that has yet emanated from the Farm Board, but a year hence, or after the Congress reassembles, or after a new chairman is appointed, have we any assurance that there will be no further attempts to defy the unalterable laws of supply and demand. The proper course is to repeal the entire Agricultural Marketing Act as demanded by many sane farmers throughout the land.

## The Portable Feed Grinder

The idea of the portable feed grinder is spreading and in some sections of the country it is causing the owners of the larger feed grinding plants, a good deal of worry. Some of these portable outfits travel quite aimlessly around, stopping at the different farms and soliciting jobs of any kind or size, while others are advertised in the local papers; and business is solicited both by mail and by telephone.

Their greatest drawback apparently is that they are not equipped to do feed mixing and carry none of the high protein concentrates and can therefore offer the farmer nothing with which to build up his low grade feeds. Another difficulty arises from the fact that the number of these country grinding jobs is not large, and the jobs in themselves are usually small, so that the traveling expense is heavy and income not large. As many of the portables are operated in sections of the country where dirt roads are plentiful, getting to some of the proffered jobs, with this relatively heavy portable outfit entails a lot of extra time and extra expense. In most states, licenses to do a grinding business are necessary as



well as truck licenses, and in some states, a chauffeur's license is also necessary.

With all these handicaps it would not seem that the millers and regular feed grinders would have much to worry about. The portables may fill a need not taken care of by the others and if that is true worrying about the matter won't help, and the logical thing to do would seem to be either to buy one or more of these portable outfits and thus go after the business, or use trucks and haul the farmers' grain to the stationary plant, grind it there, and haul the ground product back to the customer until the portables are driven out.

The portable operators may make the first payments on their equipment, but it remains to be seen if they can realize sufficient profit from their operations to make their deferred payments and if they do will they have sufficient foresight to establish a sinking fund for the replacement of the truck or the mill when either gives out. Each must admit that the patron of the portable must pay the cost of transporting the mill and its operator in addition to a fair compensation for the service if the portable operator is to continue in business. Regardless of where he has his grinding done the farmer will continue to visit nearby towns and when he makes one of these trips he can take along a load of grain to be ground without extra expense for transportation, so if he has his grinding done at the established plant in town he will obtain better service and avoid reimbursing the itinerant grinder for his aimless and jobless trips of which he takes many.

The modern trend is to have all services performed at central points to which the farms are tributary. Just as spinning, wool carding and butter making have centralized in town so will feed grinding gravitate to well equipped town establishments.

## Success

Success is speaking words of praise,  
In cheering other people's ways,  
In doing just the best you can  
With every task and every plan.  
It's silence when your speech would hurt,  
Politeness when your neighbor's curt,  
It's deafness when the scandal flows,  
And sympathy with other's woes.  
It's loyalty when duty calls,  
It's courage when disaster falls,  
It's Patience when the hours are long,  
It's found in laughter and in song,  
It's in the silent time of prayer,  
In happiness and in despair,  
In all of Life and nothing less,  
We find the thing we call success.

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich according to what he is, not according to what he has.—Henry Ward Beecher.

## Bureaucracy Hit by Court Decision

Laws enacted by the Congress in recent years have taken a trend toward the vesting of discretionary powers in Boards and Commissions almost to the extent of delegating to these individuals authority to make laws, and, of course, to change such laws at their whim. The Secretary of Agriculture desired more flexibility in the Grain Futures Act, and fortunately for prosperity, did not get it. The Farm Board did get the broadest authority ever conferred upon any Commission in the history of our government, unfortunately for farmers and prosperity.

All such grants of power are beyond the authority of the Congress to confer. They are unconstitutional. Yet the Board goes blithely on dealing in grain and fixing prices, not having been tripped up by such caltrops as court decisions. Farm relief was a thing so much desired that 'twere unpatriotic to question its high priests; but now that it has been proved to be bogus an attack in the courts may be expected.

The Shreveport Grain & Elevator Co., of Shreveport, La., when attacked by the bureaucrats could have followed the path of least resistance and taken its licking lying down. Courageously the company elected to fight for principle.

Charged with misbranding corn bran as containing 100 lbs. when each sack in fact contained less weight, as alleged by the Federal Government, the Shreveport Grain & Elevator Co. asked the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Louisiana to dismiss the complaint because the Pure Food & Drugs Act violates the Constitution of the United States, and the court decided in favor of defendant.

It is immaterial to the principle involved whether or not the sacks did or did not contain the 100 pounds stated on the label. The law was wrong because it gave the bureaucrats discretion to decide what was a violation of the Act. Following is the decision of the court, by Judge Dawkins, rendered Sept. 16, 1930, in full:

This is a criminal information, charging the defendant with misbranding certain corn bran, in violation of the Pure Food & Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 768 [21 USCA §§ 1-5, 7-15]) in that each sack of said product was branded as containing "100 lbs. net," whereas in truth they contained a lesser quantity. By amendment it is charged that some of the sacks contained not more than 85 pounds net, and that the average was about 96 pounds.

Defendant moved to quash the information on the ground that said act violates articles 1, 2, and 3 of the federal Constitution because it attempts "to grant legislative powers to the judiciary and to executive departments of the government"; and it violates the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, in that it "seeks to deprive of life, liberty and property without due process of law," as well as the Fourteenth Amendment, "for the same reason"; and, further, that it violates the Sixth Amendment because "it is too indefinite, sets up no ascertainable standard of guilt and defendant cannot be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against it thereunder."

After declaring that sacks or packages containing articles of food shall have the net weight or measure plainly stamped thereon, the third paragraph of section 8 of the act, as amended (37 Stat. 732, 21 USCA § 10, par. third), provides as follows:

**The Law.**—"Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. Reasonable variations

shall be permitted, and tolerance and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this title."

It must be remembered that this is a criminal action for the alleged violation of this statute, one of the very few that have been brought thereunder, and, while the proceeding is against a corporation, it might easily have been one charging an individual, who in default of payment of fine could be subjected to imprisonment. Hence a much stricter construction is required than if it were merely an act affecting civil rights.

I have no doubt that Congress has the power, for the protection of the public, to require that packages containing articles of food shall have stamped thereon the correct weight or number, and that the dealer, without having any fraudulent or criminal purpose, may, in an extensive business, be unable to comply exactly in each instance with this requirement.

### Dealer Should Have Fixed Standard.—

However, in such circumstances, it would be a question of intent for the court and jury, if there was a variation, but the dealer would have a fixed standard by which to be guided, whereas, under the quoted provision of the act, its violation, in large measure, is left either to the discretion of the enforcing department in making the rules or regulations, or to the judgment of the court and jury in each instance as to what is reasonable. This might vary according to the views of the particular tribunal, and the dealer could never know whether he was violating the law or not until he was brought into court.

For these reasons, I believe the asserted ground of unconstitutionality under the Sixth Amendment, is well founded. See U. S. v. L. Cohen Grocery Co., 255 U. S. 81, 41 S. Ct. 298, 65 L. Ed. 516, 14 A. L. R. 1045; Connally v. General Const. Co., 269 U. S. 385, 46 S. Ct. 126, 70 L. Ed. 322; Yu Cong Eng v. Trinidad, 271 U. S. 500, 46 S. Ct. 619, 70 L. Ed. 1059; U. S. v. Reese et al., 92 U. S. 214, 23 L. Ed. 563; U. S. v. Brewer, 139 U. S. 278, 11 S. Ct. 538, 35 L. Ed. 190; Todd v. U. S., 158 U. S. 282, 15 S. Ct. 889, 39 L. Ed. 982.

For the reasons assigned the demurrer or motion to dismiss will be sustained. Proper decree may be presented.

The Government was represented in court by Philip H. Mecom, U. S. Attorney, and J. Fair Hardin, Assistant U. S. Attorney; and the defendant by Pugh, Grimmer & Boatner, of Shreveport, La.—46 Fed. Rep. (2d) 354.

THE SOVIET government admits no one to the communist party of 1,000,000 that bosses Russia until he has spent six months to two years in studying communism; and now in the United States Vice Chairman Teague of the Federal Farm Board at Boston, Mar. 23, addresses the Conference of State Supervisors of Education on "American Educators' Work in Teaching Co-operative Marketing," in which he says: "Our investigations and our intimate experiences reveal that one of the main difficulties with co-operatives is that they are too often managed by men who have not had sufficient training and experience in marketing." On the contrary vast numbers of men have had training in marketing in the only school there is, that of experience, and one reason for the smooth working of the Farmers National is that many of its workers have been taken from the regular grain trade.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### 900 Bus. for the Farm Board

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Answering "How much of each did the farmer ship?", by A. D. Hayes in the "Letters" department of your Mar. 11 Journal, wherein a farmer proposed to make a trial shipment of grain to the Farm Board and said, "The shipment will all be wheat except 400 bus., all oats except 600 bus. and all corn except 800 bus."

The farmer proposed to ship 500 bus. of wheat, 100 bus. of corn, and 300 bus. of oats.—H. W. Ewert, Weighing Department, Chicago Board of Trade.

### 900 Bus. in the Car, Mr. Hayes

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Here is an answer to A. D. Hayes, who wanted to know how much did a farmer ship to the Farm Board if all of the shipment were wheat except 400 bus., all oats except 600 bus. and all corn except 800 bus., as published in the "Letters" department of the Mar. 11 Journals. A. B. P. Wood of this city figured the farmer shipped 300 bus. of oats, 500 bus. of wheat and 100 bus. of corn.—E. H. Tiedeman, E. H. Tiedeman Grain Co., Fonda, Ia.

### Answering Mr. Hayes

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Answering Mr. Hayes, whose question on how much would a farmer ship the Farm Board if his shipment were all wheat except 400 bus., all oats except 600 bus. and all corn except 800 bus., appearing in the "Letters" department of the Journals for Mar. 11, it seems a simple problem by algebra, if you are so fortunate or unfortunate as to have some high school students around to keep you brushed up.

The farmer shipped the Farm Board a total of 900 bus., or 500 bus. of wheat, 300 bus. of oats and 100 bus. of corn, and personally we would be perfectly willing to let any of our customers ship that kind of a car to the Farm Board.—E. B. Evans, Evans Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

### Enough for Experience?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The answer to Mr. Hayes problem, presented in the "Letters" department of the Mar. 11 number of the Journals, on how much grain did a farmer ship the Farm Board in a trial shipment.

This, of course, is simple algebra, but how about it when they start handing out differential and integral calculus problems? Perhaps it is already started and we are now faced with the solution in its combined form of Disintegral Calculations.

The answer to most of these problems, like the answer to the old unanswerable saws of a few years back, is, "The engineer's name is Hoover." It must be, for 'tis said this is the name that created the problems.

Five hundred bus. of wheat is 30,000 lbs., 300 bus. of oats is 9,600 lbs., 100 bus. of corn is 5,600 lbs., or a total of 45,200 lbs. in the shipment. Not a minimum carload but enough to gain some experience.—R. H. Brundige, Jesse Brundige, Kingston, O.

### Another Answer to Mr. Hayes' Query

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I think we have correctly solved the problem of Mr. A. D. Hayes given in the "Letters" department of the Mar. 11 number of the Journals, on how much would a farmer ship the Farm Board. The answer is 300 bus. of oats, 100 bus. of corn, and 500 bus. of wheat.—E. J. Wilson, Dodgeville, Wis.

### No Bulk-head Charges?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* With reference to the question of A. D. Hayes appearing in the "Letters" department of the Mar. 11 number of the Journals, asking how much would a farmer ship the Farm Board if he made a shipment that was all wheat except 400 bus., all oats except 600 bus. and all corn except 800 bus., in my opinion he shipped as all farmers should when making a trial shipment to the Farm Board.

He shipped 500 bus. wheat, 300 bus. oats and 100 bus. corn and if the railroads were under government control he would probably not have to pay bulk-head charges, which would be co-operation indeed.—A. M. Axen, Cornelia, Ia.

### Farm Board Have to Go to Extremes?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In your issue of Mar. 11, "Letters" department, you published a letter by A. D. Hayes in which a farmer proposed to make a trial shipment to the Farm Board.

I was under the impression that the Farm Board could get plenty of grain in carload lots, but may be it has to go to extremes to collect enough grain to supply the demand.

The answer is 500 bus. of wheat, 300 bus. of oats, and 100 bus. of corn, figuring by algebra.

Will you please pass this letter along to Mr. Hayes and cool his fevered brow? In these times, down-trodden grain dealers have enough trouble to try their souls without shouldering Farm Board follies.—H. H. Bartells, Graham Grain Co., Streator, Ill.

### Getting Around Mortgage Liens

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I have been reading with interest your editorials on grain elevators paying for grain or seed on which there is registered a chattel mortgage. Could the responsibility of the payment of the money not be handed over to the banks by having the checks so worded that payment of this money for grain products to be paid to the mortgagee or if none to the person delivering the grain? This would place the responsibility on the bank paying the money. The banks usually are familiar with the chattel mortgages registered and could easily handle this problem. Could this plan be worked?—A. S. Hunter & Co., Durham, Ont.

**Ans.:** It is not likely that the co-operation of the bankers could be enlisted, since it would place on them the burden of keeping records of chattel mortgagors' names, in addition to which data they would need information on the check whether it represented payment for grain. This would slow up the payment of checks while clerks in the banks were checking up the records. The duty of a bank is merely to pay over

the depositor's funds to parties designated by name.

The responsibility could be shifted to the one cashing the check by having printed on the back over the indorsement, that the indorser guaranteed the grain for which the check was issued in payment to be free of mortgage and landlord's liens.

### How to Make Roasted Corn Meal?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I am going to install a grist mill in combination with a health food store to grind all kinds of cereals, as whole wheat, etc., and would like to know how roasted corn meal is made. I understand the whole corn or other grain is parched or roasted before grinding it on the burr mill.—A. Rosenbaum, Los Angeles, Cal.

### Terminal Market Elevator Capacity?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What is the grain storage capacity at the larger terminal markets? —P. C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.

**Ans.:** Fort William, Ont., has 95,000,000 bus.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, 85,318,000; Duluth and Superior, 53,025,000; Chicago, 51,114,000; Buffalo, 45,993,000; Kansas City, 44,535,000 bus.; Omaha, 20,642,000; Milwaukee, 15,770,000; St. Joseph, 10,352,000; St. Louis, 9,837,000; Toledo, 7,510,000; Peoria, 5,630,000; Ft. Worth, 13,500,000; Wichita, 12,315,000; Hutchinson, 9,000,000; Enid, 10,000,000; Salina, 4,027,000; Baltimore, 11,873,000; Galveston, 9,100,000; New York, 6,950,000; New Orleans, 5,122,000; Philadelphia, 4,725,000; Houston, 4,500,000; Boston, 2,500,000 bus., storage capacity in public and private elevators. The total market capacity in the United States is 453,917,000 bus.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has 25,736 employees. Fortunately for the taxpayers they do not all receive the salary of the head of that other government activity aiding agriculture, the Farmers Grain Corporation, \$50,000 a year.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 6-8. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Apr. 16-17. Ohio Millers State Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Apr. 22-23. Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Kirkwood, Des Moines, Iowa.

Apr. 24-25. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers' Assn, San Francisco.

May 12-13. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 13-15. Millers' Nat'l Federation, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

June 1-2. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4-6. American Feed Mfr's. Ass'n., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 17-18. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.

June 18-20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n Irvin Cobb Hotel, Paducah, Ky.

June 22-23. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26. Am. Seed Trade Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.



# Grain Futures Spying Attacked in Court

Before Judge Wilkerson in the U. S. District Court at Chicago Mar. 18 and 19 E. R. Morrison of Kansas City, attorney for plaintiff Bartlett Frazier Co., and H. B. Teegarden, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States argued the suit against the sec'y of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, L. A. Fitz, grain exchange supervisor, the Chicago Board of Trade and District Atty. Johnson for an injunction restraining the government from enforcing regulations promulgated by the sec'y requiring the filing of daily reports, and to enjoin the examination of books and records. J. E. Bennett, Fred Paddleford and F. S. Lewis intervened.

Back in 1928 the then Sec'y of Agriculture, Jardine, on Mar. 22 requested all clearing members of the Board of Trade to furnish the following:

**WHEAT**—Whenever any account in any single wheat future shows either purchases or sales or a long or a short position (not net) equaling or exceeding 200,000 bus. on any day during the period from Jan. 3, 1927, to Oct. 31, 1927, inclusive, then a full and complete report should be made (on form No. 115) showing separately by futures the transaction in all wheat futures for such account throughout the period above indicated.

**CORN**—A similar report is required.

The action was instituted Apr. 9 by the Bartlett Frazier Co. in resistance to the unwarranted spying, meddling and intimidation by the bureaucrats under the cloak of law.

Plaintiff introduced testimony by E. S. Westbrook, James E. Bennett, Thos. J. Sullivan and Fred Paddleford showing the burdens of making reports and the disturbance created in their grain business in having investigators come in and make examinations of their books, the expense and inconvenience of the reports and the injurious effect on their business. Their testimony was supported by the auditing departments of the grain firms.

The government called J. J. Badenoch of the business conduct com'te to show that this com'te of the Board had acted in co-operation with the futures administration. Others appearing for the government were J. W. T. Duvel, L. A. Fitz and an investigator, Blalock. It came out in the evidence that the Board of Trade handled violaters anyway.

The Court after the hearing was concluded, allowed both sides 60 days in which to file briefs.

MR. MORRISON, in his argument, said in part:

The carrying on of plaintiff's business requires business privacy, otherwise other persons engaged in the same business would be able to anticipate plaintiff's needs and conduct their operations so as to profit therefrom and cause plaintiff and its customers thereby large losses; that knowledge of the open trades and open net positions of plaintiff and its customers constitutes a trade secret of the most vital importance; that hedging requires frequent purchases and sales of futures in large amounts and repeated purchases and sales for the purpose of transferring hedges to the maturity of later futures; that all such transactions would be jeopardized and loss occasioned if they should be anticipated by other persons.

There has never been made against the plaintiff or any member of the Board of Trade representing it any complaint that the plaintiff has violated any of the provisions of the Grain Futures Act. (Par. 19.) Nor is there any complaint or proceeding pending against this plaintiff, nor does the Sec'y of Agriculture or his representatives or the District Attorney have reason to believe that the plaintiff is violating or threatening to violate any of the provisions of the Act. (Par. 23.)

The reports required to be made under the order of Nov. 1, 1927, signed by the defendant Fitz, and under the regulations of the Department, are not reports of past transactions, nor reports connected with investigations or complaints pending against the plaintiff or the intervenors. But they are reports of the current business showing open contracts in grain futures and are required to be made daily after the closing of the market and at least thirty minutes before the opening of the market on the next day.

The defendant Fitz has demanded the right to examine and has examined from time to time the books and records of the plaintiff covering sales of cash grain and sales of grain for future delivery, (Par. 18), and the defendants Fitz and Johnson threaten, unless restrained by this court, from time to time to examine the books and records of the plaintiff which show the details and terms of all cash and future transactions entered into by them and their customers, including current transactions and open trades, notwithstanding that there is no complaint or proceeding pending or threatened against the plaintiff, and notwithstanding that they have no reason to believe that plaintiff is violating or threatening to violate the Act or any valid rule or regulation made pursuant to its requirements, and are threatening to make such examination without any warrant of law.

**The existence of the power to regulate does not justify violation of the constitutional guaranties.**—Dealing in grain futures is not in and of itself interstate commerce. *Hill v. Wallace*, 259 U. S. 44. Congress, therefore, has no primary general supervisory or regulatory powers over the business of plaintiff. It is evident that the jurisdiction exercised by Congress on this limited ground must be in itself limited, and cannot be used as an excuse for throwing open to official or public gaze private books and records of the business of the parties engaged in these transactions. And under the excuse of regulation of these specific abuses, the representatives of the government are not authorized to rummage through the plaintiff's books and papers.

The case of Federal Trade Commission v. Baltimore Grain Company, 234 F. 886, was a similar action in which mandamus was sought. It was there said, in part, in the opinion by Judge Rose:

For upwards of a century and a half there has been no doubt that general warrants are forbidden. No official can be given authority to rummage thru the papers of an individual without the latter's consent, in the hope that something or other may be discovered useful for some public purpose.

Judge Orr, in the case of United States v. Basic Products Co., 260 F. 472 (D. C.), states that a contention of counsel is "probably sound" that section 6 of the Federal Trade Commission Act is unconstitutional "in so far as it attempts to authorize a search or seizure by an administrative agency of the government without charge or suspicion of wrongdoing."

In the case of *In re Pacific Railway Commission*, 32 F. 241, Mr. Justice Field rendered an opinion on the circuit in which he used the following language, which has often been quoted in subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court.

**Of all the rights of the citizen**, few are of greater importance or more essential to his peace and happiness than the right of personal security, and that involves, not merely protection of his person from assault, but exemption of his private affairs, books, and papers from the inspection and scrutiny of others. Without the enjoyment of this right, all other rights would lose half their value. The law provides for the compulsory production, in the progress of judicial proceedings, or by direct suit for that purpose, of such documents as affect the interest of others, and also, in certain cases, for the seizure of incriminating papers necessary for the prosecution of offenders against public justice, and only in one of these ways can they be obtained, and their contents made known, against the will of the owners.

Even under a search warrant, documents cannot be seized which are purely evidentiary. This was clearly laid down in the case of *Gould v. United States*, 255 U. S. 298.

In the case of *Silverthorne Lumber Co. v. United States*, 251 U. S. 385, representatives of the Department of Justice, without any authority, went to the office of the corpora-

tion and took documents, which were copied and photographed, and then returned; subpoenas were then issued for the original documents. The court held that even knowledge thus obtained could not be used by the government and that although the defendant was a corporation, that its rights must be protected.

**Bureaucrat Constitutes Himself the Judge.**—

And in the very nature of things, Fitz constitutes himself the judge as to the extent of the examination required "in the proper handling of the immediate situation." He assumes the right to intrude himself into plaintiff's premises without let or hindrance, to determine what books he shall examine and the extent of his examination. He claims the right to examine all of the transactions in either cash grain or futures consummated at, on or in a Board of Trade; this includes all trades for future delivery, and, as alleged in the bill, the records of the aforesaid cash transactions are necessarily so intermingled with transactions not consummated on the Board, that a disclosure of the contents of those records, in effect, amounts to a disclosure of all the business of the plaintiff. Inasmuch as the prices at which grain is purchased and sold is shown by these records, the disclosure covers the entire active business of the plaintiff.

**The effect of this constant policing** is all too obvious. The bill alleges that by reason of the requirements of the Secretary the plaintiff has lost and will continue to lose much business, and has suffered irreparable damage. This is a natural result. No business could fail to be damaged upon which the Secretary of Agriculture had placed the stigma of requiring it to be constantly policed. Plaintiff is in the position of a merchant with a policeman constantly on his premises, placed there for the avowed purpose of watching the merchant and his customers.

**"Manipulation" not Defined.**—And the very purpose of the surveillance is shrouded to a certain extent in mystery and uncertainty. "Manipulation" is an offense for which, under the Act, plaintiff and its customers may be punished. But the Act nowhere defines what "manipulation" means. Every purchase is made in the hopes that the market will go up, and the more purchases and the larger the purchases, the more the market is strengthened. When does this natural course of events cease to be legitimate business and become manipulation? Nobody can determine except the self-constituted judge, the defendant Fitz, who is in charge of this market, or the Secretary of Agriculture, his superior. If Fitz or the Secretary of Agriculture says to the Board of Trade that the law has been violated, they must try the offender. If the Board acquits him, then the Board itself may be put on trial and its designation as a contract market suspended or revoked.

The result of this is only too evident. The grain exchange supervisor, and in the final analysis, the Secretary of Agriculture, is invested with a despotic power which none dare question and which is without parallel in the federal statutes.

**Counsel asks where plaintiff's lost business is going.** The answer to this question is very simple. Much of it has gone to the Winnipeg market. Much of it has simply disappeared not because it is not legitimate business but because many men refuse to engage in business on a large scale, which is highly competitive and which is exposed to the dangers to which we have referred. Many men refuse to engage in business where their daily operations are laid before Government agents with practically unlimited powers to denominate their operations as "manipulation." That the agents of the Department of Agriculture assume the right to so denominate transactions is obvious and will not be denied. In the final analysis the trader who resists the power may have his case tried either before the Commission or before the Board of Trade, but if he receives an adverse decision he may lose his membership and be deprived of all right to do business on a contract market. It is inconceivable that this would not have a tremendously depressing effect upon the grain business.

No Court has ever held that it is illegal for a member of a Board of Trade to purchase grain for future delivery in the pit, if he expects to make delivery. Five hundred thousand bushels of wheat is a very small item compared with the enormous volume of trading on the Chicago Board but if a trader holding contracts of purchase for five hundred thousand bushels of wheat was expecting and requesting delivery upon his contracts he would be exposed to the demands of the representatives of the Department of Agriculture that his contracts be sold in the open market under threat of punishment for manipulation in requiring only his rights under his contracts.

[Continued on page 358.]



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

### Farm Aid Bill Not Workable

*Grain & Feed Journals:* So Alexander Legge is to resign as president of the farm aid board? This is the best news that has come over the line in a decade. Now, if the other members of the board resign and no one is appointed to fill their places, we predict that wheat will go back to \$1 per bushel and corn to 80 cents per bushel.

If Mr. Legge, who has attained such classical heights of imperial intellect, could not make a go of this farm aid bill, it would be futile for anyone else to attempt it. It goes without saying that this farm aid bill is not workable, and Mr. Legge should have been wise enough to have seen this in the first place.—W. W. G., Waterloo, Ia.

### Rural Racketeers

*Grain & Feed Journals:* For ten years, since the 1920 depression, a fast growing army of rural racketeers has fattened on agrarian prejudices. They blacken the names of all interests touching farm products—merchants, exchanges, railroads, and other established institutions.

Next to prohibition, rural racketeering has become the nation's most amazing industry. The formula is simple. Call together a group of farmers. Slander business in every possible way; denounce exchanges, the banks, the federal reserve system, the capitalistic press. Fill the farmers with fear and bitter hatred. Propose the remedy of cooperation and legislation; then collect smart fees from the sons of the soil and set up a hollow shell organization with most of the funds going to high salaried officers, who will rush to Washington as spokesmen for "millions of suffering farmers."

Today the most serious farm problem is that of the rural racketeers, who have grown into a vast army, are eating deeper and deeper into the profits that should go direct to the farmer.—E. J. D.

### Another Version of A. Legge's Resignation

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The enclosed clipping from The Wyoming Eagle may be of real interest to some of your many readers. Yours very truly—The Cheyenne Elevator, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Eagle presumes Chairman Legge's resignation read as follows:

My Dear Mr. President:—Under separate cover please find enclosed my resignation as chairman of your damned Federal Farm Board. Attached to my resignation you will also find 100,000,000 bushels of very fine wheat, the disposal of which I leave to your Excellency's discretion.

Mr. President, I resign from the Federal Farm Board with mingled feelings—with relief that I now relinquish my role as Aladdin, and with deep regret that I must relinquish my office before I can deliver swift kicks in the pants to certain sharp tongue gentlemen, whose impertinence, Mr. President, I shall never forget, much less, forgive.

In the role of Aladdin, Mr. President, I rubbed that damn magic lamp until the palms of my hands were blistered. But did a Genii appear to do miracles with the grain market? No, Mr. President, emphatically NO! All I got from the magic lamp was a lot of ignorant criticism and biting taunts.

Permit me, Mr. President, to offer in advance my condolences to yourself, and to

my unfortunate successor on the Federal Farm Board.

Wishing you the best of luck, but reserving to myself a very grave doubt that you will have it, I remain your humble servant,  
A. Legge.

### Small Margin Taken by Grain Man and Miller

*Grain & Feed Journals:* The showing made by the grain elevator operators and flour millers in the distribution of the consumer's dollar paid for bread is even more favorable to them than stated by Asher Howard in his address at Minneapolis reported in the Journals on page 223 of Feb. 25 number.

The amount received by them was there stated to be 3.4 cents. That was true for the year 1921 but in 1913 and 1916 their toll was much less as will be seen from the following taken from the report of the Congressional Commission of Inquiry:

	TABLE D14—Distribution of Dollar the Consumer Pays for Bread		
	1913	1916	1921
Producer receives .....	28.0	32.7	28.1
Transportation .....	2.8	2.3	2.6
Elevator margin and profit....	1.1	2.3	2.8
*Flour manufacture .....	.6	.7	.6
Transportation .....	2.4	2.8	4.4
Cost of bread manufacture....	8.7	9.5	12.3
	43.6	50.3	50.8

\*Plus value of bran and shorts.

You will observe that the combined amount received by grain handlers and millers, for the 3 years, is 1.7, 3.0 and 3.4 plus the value of bran and shorts, average 2.7, whereas Mr. Howard uses the sum given in the table for the year AFTER the war—1921, 3.4.—C. Vincent, Omaha, Neb.

### Grain Futures Spying Attacked in Court

[Continued from page 357.]

**Denial of due process of law.**—In event of a refusal by the plaintiff to comply with the requirements of the defendant Fitz and the Secretary, said defendants will, as the bill alleges, require the Board of Trade to discipline the plaintiff by suspension or expulsion, either of which would be destructive of plaintiff's business. In the very nature of things, the Board of Trade is compelled to assume that the regulations and orders are lawful and is compelled to enforce them. For if the Board assumes that the regulations are unlawful, it does so at the peril of having its designation as a contract market revoked.

The plaintiff will, therefore, be in the peculiar position of being tried before a tribunal, which must either convict or be itself placed on trial subject to an extreme penalty. Trial before a court or jury, which is thus dominated by terror, is not due process of law.

### Farm Board Advice Cost Farmer \$1.33 Per Bushel

A farmer who had wheat in store in the elevator at Sitka, Kan., for two years or more recently ordered it sold.

After deducting storage costs and other charges the wheat netted the farmer only 17 cents per bushel. He had been holding the wheat for higher prices based on published statements by Farm Board officials that wheat was going up.

The grain dealer who handled the wheat for the farmer at one time while this wheat was in store was paying more than \$1.50 per bushel.

### Death Claims "Jack" Peterson, Baltimore, Md.

BY R. C. N.

After a gallant fight of three weeks against pneumonia, John A. (Jack) Peterson, one of the best known and most capable elevator managers in the country, died on the morning of March 13 at his home, in Baltimore, Md., aged 49 years. An indefatigable traveler in the interest of business for the Western Maryland Railway grain elevator at Port Covington, a regular attendant at the annual conventions of the national and more important state conventions, he was known to all the larger grain shippers of the West, Northwest and Canada, and was a friend to every man.

While the Western Maryland elevator was under construction, he was called to Baltimore to become its superintendent in November, 1915, at that time having been in charge of the elevators of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago. The Port Covington elevator was completed on Dec. 15, 1915, with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bu.; by September 8, 1916, thirty-six additional tanks had been added to the structure, increasing its grain storage accommodations by another million bu. Quick to realize the strategic position of the port of Baltimore, due to its nearness to the middle West, and sensing the future need of greater grain storage facilities, Mr. Peterson suggested further enlargement in the Western Maryland's terminal properties, until today the Port Covington elevator has a capacity of four million bushels and has achieved the reputation of being the fastest working elevator on the Atlantic seaboard.

"Jack" Peterson was a born elevator manager; in fact, he came from a family of elevator operators. His brother, Charles F., has charge of the elevators of the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., while another brother, Frank A., is manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Elevator at Newport News, Va. In Baltimore he made a record for elevator performance that nothing can alter. He lifted the mere routine of carrying out orders in elevator operation to the science of elevator management, which included a thoro knowledge of every piece



Supt. J. A. Peterson, Baltimore, Md., deceased.



of machinery in the house. His trained mechanical mind taught him how to obtain the maximum of efficiency and co-operation from both men and machinery; in short, he was an elevator technician.

Mr. Peterson started in the elevator game as a spouter at the old Maple Leaf Elevator in Kansas City, Kan., back in 1899. Two years later he went to Ft. Worth, Tex., to weigh grain for the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. After five months he was transferred to the Sunset Elevator at Galveston, where he worked until 1905, when he was sent as superintendent of a bagging house at El Paso, staying there about a year.

He was called to Chicago as superintendent of the Irondale Elevator for the same company and filled various positions with them until 1915.

He was a member of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America and of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. After the funeral services on Mar. 14 his remains were sent to Excelsior Springs, Mo., where they were interred on March 16.

He is survived by his wife and 12-year old daughter.

A large number of his friends in the grain and shipping trades attended the funeral services and floral tribute came from near and far.

**An amendment to the Federal Warehouse Act** has been passed by the Congress and sent to the President providing for the elimination of the clause requiring performance of the warehouseman's obligations as required by state laws and striking out the clause that read "that nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with the effect or operation of the laws of any State relating to warehouses, etc." Hereafter the federal law will be independent.

### Would Tax Grain Elevators

Rep. Sinclair of North Dakota has introduced House Bill 17306, providing for a federal tax on the operators of grain elevators, which has been ordered printed and referred to the committee on ways and means. It reads as follows:

To provide for a special tax upon operators of grain elevators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Revenue Act of 1926 is amended by adding at the end of Title VII the following new section, to take effect July 1, 1931:

"Sec. 706. Every person or corporation engaged in the business of operating a grain elevator as owner, lessee, or otherwise shall pay a special tax at the rate of \$2,000 per annum for each such elevator, except that in the case of any association qualified under the Act entitled 'An Act to authorize associations of producers of agricultural products,' approved February 18, 1922, the rate shall be \$25 per annum for each elevator operated by such association."

It has well been said that the power to tax is the power to destroy, and Mr. Sinclair's bill is evidently an attempt to destroy, inspired by communism.

His bill may be an admission that the operators of private elevators are so much more efficient than the managers of pool elevators the former must be taxed \$1,975 per year more to give the pool houses an even break.

A few more bills like this may lead to a united effort on the part of the people to destroy all attempts at discrimination in favor of the 6,000,000 agricultural producers at the expense of the other 114,000,000, more or less, of the population of the United States.

Why not introduce a bill authorizing county agents to shoot grain elevator operators on sight?

## Farm Board Declares against Artificial Price Maintenance

With the retirement of Alex Legge from the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board, that body seems to have decided to abandon his policies, for on Mar. 22 the Board formally announced that no authority would be given the Grain Stabilization Corporation to continue its attempted price pegging of wheat.

The Board's statement reads as follows:

"For many months the federal farm board and the department of agriculture have been urging wheat farmers to reduce acreage as a means of correcting the disastrously low prices that have resulted from increased acreage and overproduction. It has been pointed out that if we continue to raise a large surplus of wheat beyond domestic requirements growers in the United States will be obliged to take prices that largely are determined by what our exportable surplus will bring on world markets.

"Since last November the Grain Stabilization Corporation has been purchasing sufficient wheat to maintain prices in this country. Because of this our prices have ranged some 20 to 35 cents above their usual relationship to world market prices. This policy was adopted to meet a most acute emergency. It has made wheat growers many millions of dollars and a large additional amount to growers of other grains. (And cost the consumers \$3,000,000 a week.—Ed.) Farmers have also gained by prevention of a threatened additional shock to business in general.

"Stabilization operations are emergency measures and entail a heavy cost. The Grain Stabilization Corporation has acquired and is acquiring very large stocks of wheat. It can not indefinitely buy more than it sells, or indefinitely hold what it has bought. It cannot follow a regular policy of buying at prices above the market, paying heavy storage charges, and selling below cost. Farmers know this and would not ask that it be done. It would not be, in the long run, in the farmers' own interest.

"It is too early now to set forth in detail what the sales policy of the Grain Stabilization Corporation will be in the new crop year, except to say that stabilization supplies of wheat will be handled in such a way as to impose the minimum of burden upon domestic and world prices. It should be stated now, however, that the Federal Farm Board will not authorize the Grain Stabilization Corporation to make stabilization purchases from the 1931 wheat crop. There will be no alteration or change in the policy of the Grain Stabilization Corporation with reference to the 1930 crop.

"In the light of the foregoing facts, growers must recognize the responsibility that rests upon them. The Federal Farm Board is encouraged by reports from the principal wheat producing regions that growers are organizing to reduce acreage and market co-operatively. These and efficient production are the surest means of permanent relief. Some progress has been made but it is only a beginning. The movement must be carried to all farmers in all regions. Spring planting of wheat is at hand. Let farmers in that region heed the warning to reduce acreage, and as planting time in other regions rolls around, farmers there should do the same."

Even though Legge is no longer its chairman, the federal farm board will continue to get many a kick on the shins.

### Settlement of Out of Town Hedges in May Delivery

Some 15,000,000 bus. of wheat is held at St. Joseph, Mo., and at interior points in Kansas, Nebraska and elsewhere, that has been hedged by sales of the May future on the Chicago Board of Trade and Kansas City Board of Trade, and which the owners find it expensive to move to the terminal markets in settlement of the contracts.

Conferences have been held by the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, thru E. P. Peck, chairman, of Omaha, and other members, with the Grain Stabilization Corporation officials at Chicago to arrange a settlement satisfactory to all.

One tentative proposal, that the wheat be turned back to the elevator operators after settlement, at a discount under May to allow for carrying charges, has been definitely rejected.

Another proposal, that the Stabilization Corporation accept wheat at interior points in exchange for May contracts, has the advantage of avoiding congestion at the terminals, but on this point the conference adjourned without taking action. Consideration will be resumed at the next meeting, but the officials of the Stabilization Corporation indicated that they would not be prepared to give a decision before Apr. 1 or Apr. 10.

### Farmers Organize against Compulsory Pooling

Cancellation of existing pool contracts and an investigation into affairs of the Manitoba wheat pool are being asked of the provincial government by the Manitoba Anti-Compulsory Pool League. In their petition to Premier Bracken, members of the league state that much of the distress among farmers in Manitoba is directly attributable to operation of the Manitoba wheat pool. They also submit to the government that the enactment of legislation for the compulsory marketing of any kind of grain be not considered.

Farmers of the Yellow Grass district circulated a petition to which 109 farmers of the district attached their signatures, as being determinedly opposed to a compulsory pool. They say "We believe at least two-thirds of those on the lists should be required to vote in favor of the compulsory pool before it becomes effective. By this is meant that two-thirds of the whole of the voters would have to go to the polls and vote approval. This further means that we are not satisfied with the idea of a two-thirds majority of those voting.

"We wish to make it plain that we do not believe in the compulsory pool idea at all, but that if it is forced upon us, and so that we may be able to carry out its provisions, there should be no half-way majority for the proposal. It should carry with sufficient weight to convince us that the great majority of the people desire a compulsory pool."

The Saskatchewan Legislature by a vote of 48 to 5 decided to provide for a referendum on the compulsory pool. Hon. M. A. MacPherson, attorney general, introduced a bill Feb. 27 setting forth those who may vote on the subject, as follows: Any farmer, his wife, vendor whose agreement of sale is on a share of crop basis, and a landlord who takes a share of crop as rental.



# Grain Market Factors

### Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat				
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Nov. 22	198,008,000	186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000
Nov. 29	195,562,000	184,602,000	136,777,000	91,006,000
Dec. 6	191,241,000	182,489,000	135,101,000	88,813,000
Dec. 13	189,620,000	181,977,000	136,288,000	88,830,000
Dec. 20	188,487,000	181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000
Dec. 27	188,109,000	178,107,000	138,743,000	85,577,000
	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan. 3	189,264,000	175,518,000	138,091,000	84,019,000
Jan. 10	191,038,000	172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000
Jan. 17	189,766,000	168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000
Jan. 24	190,730,000	166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000
Jan. 31	191,491,000	163,495,000	126,670,000	76,604,000
Feb. 7	192,425,000	159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000
Feb. 14	194,503,000	159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000
Feb. 21	195,683,000	157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000
Feb. 28	196,615,000	155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000
Mar. 7	197,878,000	155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000
Mar. 14	199,714,000	153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000
Mar. 21	201,733,000	151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000

		Corn			
		1930	1929	1928	1927
Nov.	22...	6,338,000	2,419,000	5,025,000	20,125,000
Nov.	29...	7,300,000	2,267,000	6,419,000	19,216,000
Dec.	6...	6,975,000	3,664,000	9,670,000	19,363,000
Dec.	13...	9,862,000	5,390,000	13,073,000	20,329,000
Dec.	20...	12,982,000	6,735,000	16,174,000	23,214,000
Dec.	27...	15,451,000	7,643,000	17,146,000	27,034,000
		1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	3...	16,390,000	9,892,000	18,853,000	28,673,000
Jan.	10...	16,276,000	12,143,000	20,182,000	28,570,000
Jan.	17...	16,358,000	13,196,000	22,156,000	27,701,000
Jan.	24...	16,636,000	14,132,000	24,518,000	28,558,000
Jan.	31...	16,757,000	15,215,000	26,042,000	31,849,000
Feb.	7...	16,723,000	17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000
Feb.	14...	17,188,000	18,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000
Feb.	21...	18,230,000	21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000
Feb.	28...	18,961,000	22,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000
Mar.	7...	20,285,000	24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000
Mar.	14...	21,182,000	24,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000
Mar.	21...	20,695,000	24,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000

		Oats			
		1930	1929	1928	1927
Nov.	22...	28,920,000	27,604,000	14,463,000	23,230,000
Nov.	29...	30,163,000	27,534,000	13,295,000	23,252,000
Dec.	6...	29,158,000	27,501,000	12,263,000	22,329,000
Dec.	13...	28,437,000	28,024,000	12,534,000	21,854,000
Dec.	20...	28,793,000	27,743,000	13,053,000	21,817,000
Dec.	27...	29,046,000	27,350,000	13,968,000	21,907,000
		1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	3...	28,226,000	26,946,000	13,468,000	21,672,000
Jan.	10...	26,907,000	26,691,000	13,032,000	20,580,000
Jan.	17...	26,814,000	26,127,000	12,996,000	20,522,000
Jan.	24...	25,350,000	25,211,000	13,101,000	20,514,000
Jan.	31...	24,565,000	24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000
Feb.	7...	23,326,000	23,627,000	13,633,000	20,900,000
Feb.	14...	22,497,000	23,194,000	14,432,000	20,824,000
Feb.	21...	21,591,000	22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000
Feb.	28...	21,229,000	21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000
Mar.	7...	20,332,000	20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000
Mar.	14...	19,675,000	19,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000
Mar.	21...	18,740,000	18,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000

## World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	Feb. 1, 1931 Bus.	Jan. 1, 1931 Bus.	Feb. 1, 1930 Bus.	Feb. 1, 1929 Bus.
North Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	236,720	238,660	218,123	171,080
W. of Rockies.....	6,300	6,140	6,358	5,400
Canada.....	198,800	209,000	213,473	207,790
U.S.A., flour as wheat	10,560	15,280	16,254	10,250
Canada, flour as wheat	450	530	495	360
Total in N. Amer.....	452,830	469,610	454,703	394,880
U.K. wheat stock.....	15,840	18,120	13,770	5,440
U.K. flour as wheat.....	1,520	1,600	1,350	1,120
Australia.....	87,500	60,000	60,500	76,500
Argentina.....	6,640	6,640	9,200	10,320
Afloat for U. K. direct	11,250	10,440	11,260	14,170
Afloat for Cont. direct	13,810	10,170	13,290	30,690
Afloat for orders.....	12,210	6,660	13,080	19,910
Total European, Argentine and afloat.....	148,770	113,630	122,450	158,150
Grand total.....	601,600	583,240	577,153	553,030

## Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1—	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to			
Mar. 21.....	407,303,000	374,681,000	462,082,000
Shipments July 1 to			
Mar. 21.....	238,239,000	237,966,000	272,333,000
Stocks on Mar. 21.....	154,362,000	126,979,000	109,424,000
Consumption July 1			
to Mar. 21.....	103,613,000	95,880,000	114,090,000

## Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Nov. 1.	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,052,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Mar. 21.....	94,272,000	125,081,000	157,317,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Mar. 21.....	51,778,000	61,769,000	75,442,000
Stocks on Mar. 21.	18,872,000	20,784,000	28,661,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Mar. 21.....	26,684,000	44,127,000	54,316,000

## Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1.	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Mar. 21.....	82,210,000	103,928,000	105,196,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Mar. 21.....	64,516,000	76,292,000	68,965,000
Stocks on Mar. 21.	15,302,000	16,009,000	9,660,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Mar. 21.....	7,651,000	17,270,000	27,719,000

The exportable surplus of Australian wheat from the 1930-31 crop year is estimated at from 140 to 150 million bu.

The world's visible supply of wheat, as of Mar. 1, is estimated at 630 million bu., compared with 551 million on Mar. 1, 1930.

### Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat for July and corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Wheat											
	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 24
Chicago .....	64½	64½	63½	62½	63½	62½	62½	64½	62½	62½	59½	59½
Winnipeg .....	62	62½	61½	60½	60½	59½	60½	60	60½	60½	58½	58½
Liverpool .....	64½	64½	64¾	63¾	63¾	64	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	62¾	61¾
Kansas City .....	57½	57½	56½	56¾	56¾	55½	56½	55½	55½	55½	53½	53½
Minneapolis .....	69½	69	68½	68	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	68¾	68½	65¾	64¾
Duluth (durum).....	66¾	66¾	65½	65½	65½	65¾	66¾	66	65	65	63¾	63
Omaha .....	56¾	56½	55½	54¾	55½	54½	54½	54½	54¾	54½	51¾	51¾
St. Louis .....	62½	62	60½	60¾	61	60½	60½	59¾	59¾	59¾	57½	57½
Milwaukee .....	64½	64½	63¾	62¾	63	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	59¾	59¾
<b>Corn</b>												
Chicago .....	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	65½	63¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64	62¾	62¾
Kansas City .....	59½	59½	59	58½	60	59	59½	59½	59¾	59½	57½	57½
Minneapolis .....	58½	59½	58¾	58½	59½	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	58¾	57½	57½
Omaha .....	57	57½	56¾	56¾	57¾	56¾	57½	56¾	56¾	56¾	55¾	55¾
St. Louis .....	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	65½	64	64¾	64¾	64¾	64½	63	63
Milwaukee .....	64½	64½	66¾	63¾	65½	63¾	64¾	64¾	64½	64	63	63
<b>Oats</b>												
Chicago .....	32	32½	32	32	32½	32½	32¾	32½	32½	32½	31½	31½
Winnipeg .....	30½	30½	30	29½	29½	29½	28½	28¾	29	29	28½	28½
Minneapolis .....	28½	28½	28½	28½	29	28½	29	28½	29	29	28½	28½
Omaha .....	29	29½	29¾	30	30½	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾
Milwaukee .....	32	32½	32	31½	32½	32½	32½	32¾	32½	32½	31½	31½
<b>Rye</b>												
Chicago .....	40½	40½	40½	39½	40½	39½	40½	39½	39½	39¾	38½	38½
Minneapolis .....	36½	36½	36½	35¾	36½	35¾	36¾	36	36½	35¾	35¾	34¾
Winnipeg .....	34½	34½	34	33½	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	32¾	31½
Duluth .....	36¾	37½	36¾	36	36¾	36	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	35
<b>Barley</b>												
Minneapolis .....	24¾	35¼	34¾	34¾	35½	34¾	35½	35¼	35¾	35¾	35	34½
Winnipeg .....	27½	29½	28½	27¾	28¾	27¾	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾	26	26½

### Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Nov. 15.....	205,096,000	5,324,000	210,420,000
Nov. 22.....	205,000,000	5,156,000	210,156,000
Nov. 29.....	202,475,000	5,004,000	207,479,000
Dec. 6.....	197,501,000	4,510,000	202,011,000
Dec. 13.....	196,507,000	4,283,000	200,790,000
Dec. 20.....	194,373,000	4,255,000	198,628,000
Dec. 27.....	194,451,000	4,285,000	198,736,000
Jan. 3.....	195,716,000	4,200,000	200,000,000
Jan. 10.....	197,419,000	4,910,000	202,329,000
Jan. 17.....	196,388,000	5,100,000	201,488,000
Jan. 24.....	196,804,000	5,495,000	202,299,000
Jan. 31.....	197,219,000	5,318,000	202,537,000
Feb. 7.....	198,042,000	6,775,000	204,817,000
Feb. 14.....	200,111,000	5,907,000	206,018,000
Feb. 21.....	201,083,000	6,217,000	207,300,000
Feb. 28.....	201,862,000	6,240,000	208,102,000
Mar. 7.....	202,833,000	6,612,000	209,445,000
Mar. 14.....	204,707,000	6,643,000	211,350,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Nov. 15 . . .	191,203,000	401,623,000	58,700,000
Nov. 22 . . .	195,840,000	405,996,000	62,200,000
Nov. 29 . . .	197,998,000	405,477,000	59,800,000
Dec. 6 . . .	198,315,000	400,326,000	58,800,000
Dec. 13 . . .	203,395,000	404,185,000	54,300,000
Dec. 20 . . .	204,657,000	403,285,000	52,700,000
Dec. 27 . . .	206,693,000	405,429,000	49,000,000
Jan. 3 . . .	205,854,000	405,861,000	49,000,000
Jan. 10 . . .	203,165,000	405,494,000	44,700,000
Jan. 17 . . .	200,245,000	401,733,000	46,500,000
Jan. 24 . . .	195,711,000	398,010,000	48,000,000
Jan. 31 . . .	193,858,000	396,395,000	53,200,000
Feb. 7 . . .	190,500,000	395,317,000	58,100,000
Feb. 14 . . .	186,541,000	392,559,000	66,200,000
Feb. 21 . . .	184,282,000	391,582,000	70,600,000
Feb. 28 . . .	183,704,000	391,806,000	71,000,000
Mar. 7 . . .	184,210,000	393,655,000	68,100,000
Mar. 14 . . .	182,254,000	393,604,000	68,600,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—			
Nov. 15.....	460,323,000	Jan. 17.....	448,233,000
Nov. 22.....	468,196,000	Jan. 24.....	446,010,000
Nov. 29.....	465,277,000	Jan. 31.....	449,590,000
Dec. 6.....	459,000,000	Feb. 7.....	455,417,000
Dec. 13.....	458,485,000	Feb. 14.....	458,759,000
Dec. 20.....	455,985,000	Feb. 21.....	462,182,000
Dec. 27.....	454,429,000	Feb. 28.....	462,806,000
Jan. 3.....	454,861,000	Mar. 7.....	461,755,000
Jan. 10.....	450,194,000	Mar. 14.....	462,204,000

The surplus Canadian wheat available as of Mar. 1 was estimated by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, at 232 million bu., almost 39 million bu. more than on the same date in 1930.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Bantry, N. D., Mar. 11.—Wheat acreage in this section will be about 20% less than last year.—Wheat Growers Warehouse, Ed Fish, agt.

Murray, Neb., Mar. 11.—Lots of corn out here and of fine quality. Very little wheat has been fed. Crop conditions are good.—P. A. Hild Grain Co.

Colome, S. D., Mar. 10.—Acreage about same as last year. Condition good. None plowed up. No oats sown yet, no corn planted.—Frescoln & Randle.

Morrill, Kan., Mar. 7.—Condition of wheat is good; acreage smaller. Some oats has been sowed. Usual acreage of oats and corn.—Kanel & Miller, Adolph Kanel.

Pandora, O., Mar. 10.—Wheat looks good in our section; do not think any will be plowed up this spring. No oats sown to date.—Pandora Milling Co., J. Kempf, mgr.

Dawson, N. D., Mar. 9.—Do not think there will be much change in the acreage of grain here, perhaps a slight reduction of wheat.—A. S. Hough, mgr., Southside Farmers Union.

Cleburne, Tex., Feb. 25.—The acreage in wheat and oats in this section will show an increase of about 10% over last year. Condition at this time good. Corn acreage will be about the same as last year.—X.

Ticonic, Ia., Mar. 16.—Acreage about same in wheat. Estimated now over 50% will be plowed up due to Hessian fly, most of it from Salix to Blencoe, Ia., and east of Whiting and Onawa. Too early to determine what will be planted in place of the wheat.—Swanson Grain Co.

Cowgill, Mo., Mar. 13.—We are very short of all kinds of grain until we grow another supply. More than one short crop has reduced our corn crop to the minimum. The 1930 oat crop was the best in many years, but we had none for shipment, owing to short corn crop.—A. F. McCray.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 21.—Growing wheat in southern Indiana, southern Illinois and western Kentucky is looking unusually good for this season of the year and the yield is expected to be better than last year. Farmers will sow a larger acreage of oats than last year. Many farmers have completed their plowing for corn planting.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 18.—There was no precipitation of consequence. The heavy snow of the previous week is about gone. Most of this snow was absorbed by the soil and winter wheat was benefited. The condition of this crop is good to excellent in the central counties and fair to good in the south. Plowed fields received less snow moisture because of drifting. Rain is needed in the northwest part of the state. There was some plowing and oats seeding during the week but much of the ground is too wet for work. It has been an exceptionally favorable winter.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

### World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American .....	239,944,000	200,270,000	391,352,000
Argentine .....	56,862,000	116,172,000	127,564,000
Australian .....	83,168,000	41,480,000	76,344,000
Indian .....	4,152,000	288,000	288,000
Russian .....	83,200,000	2,320,000	.....
Others .....	40,164,000	46,828,000	35,372,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>507,490,000</b>	<b>407,358,000</b>	<b>630,920,000</b>
<b>Season .....</b>	<b>610,453,000</b>	<b>914,862,000</b>	<b>.....</b>

### Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago increased 1,257,000 bu. last week; corn decreased 98,000 bu.; oats, 293,000 bu.; rye, 201,000 bu. and barley, 76,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last yr.
Wheat .....	13,815	9,340	26,162,000	21,914,000
Corn .....	729	3,746	5,043,000	5,289,000
Oats .....	697	2,507	5,067,000	2,409,000
Rye .....	1,054	1,692	4,168,000	9,760,000
Barley .....	167	698	1,657,000	408,000

\*Includes 3,007,000 bu. wheat, 568,000 bu. corn, 1,863,000 bu. oats, 1,422,000 bu. rye, and 792,000 bu. barley afloat.

### Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago increased 343,000 bu. last week and corn 5,000 bu., while oats decreased 31,000 bu., and rye 223,000 bu. Details follow:

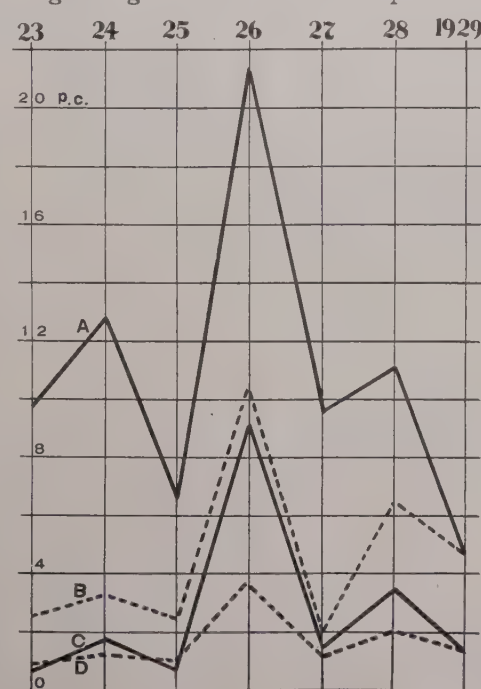
	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat .....	13,051,000	12,708,000	10,735,000
Corn .....	729,000	724,000	672,000
Oats .....	695,000	726,000	385,000
Rye .....	1,054,000	1,277,000	4,553,000

### High Moisture in Oats

The chart reproduced herewith shows how the grain supervisors' samples of oats receipts graded over a period of seven years on the factors associated with excess moisture in oats which are sample grade account of heating; No. 4 on account of musty grain, or in the higher grades the factor of heat damaged kernels.

The percentage of moisture in oats does not ordinarily cause them to grade down; but when it does occur it is important because of the related factors which are associated with excess moisture. The 1926 crop showed over nine per cent of market receipts with over 14.5 per cent moisture. This same year showed a marked increase in the cars grading musty and heating, and over three times as many cars grading down on heat damaged kernels as in the preceding year.

Degrading Factors for 7 Crop Years



A: Graded below No. 2 on Heat Damaged Kernels. B: Musty Grain. C: Moisture over 14 1/2 %. D: Heating Grain.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Murray, Neb., Mar. 11.—Owing to prices, not much corn has moved yet.—P. A. Hild Grain Co.

Ticonic, Ia., Mar. 16.—Considerable corn here in farmers' hands, probably 50%.—Swanson Grain Co.

Pandora, O., Mar. 10.—Very small amount of grain in farmers' hands.—Pandora Milling Co., J. Kempf, mgr.

Bantry, N. D., Mar. 11.—About 10% of wheat is on the farms yet.—Wheat Growers Warehouse, Ed Fish, agt.

Colome, S. D., Mar. 10.—Winter wheat still in farmers' hands, 20%; durum wheat, 30%; oats, 40%; barley, 30%; corn, 35%, and flax, 5%.—Frescoln & Randle.

New York, N. Y.—February receipts of grain were: Wheat 3,711,000 bus., corn 124,500, oats 132,000, rye 3,000, barley 1,700, flaxseed 820,000, millfeed 550 tons, hay 59 bales. Shipments during February were: Wheat 4,974,000 bus., rye 81,000, clover seed 1,724 bags.

### U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Mar. 6, 1931, the preceding week and the corresponding weeks in 1930 and 1929:

	Mar. 6 1931	Mar. 7 1930	Mar. 8 1929
Wheat .....	4,942,703	6,194,076	1,544,351
Oats .....	781,800	2,629,299	409,947
Barley .....	283,014	935,579	171,838
Rye .....	2,119,927	2,712,164	1,286,484
Corn .....	426,833	141,937	543,923
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8,554,277</b>	<b>12,613,055</b>	<b>3,956,543</b>

### Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Mar. 21, 1931	Mar. 22, 1930	Mar. 23, 1929
Wheat .....	15,044,000	24,787,000	23,660,000
Oats .....	19,000	577,000	550,000
Rye .....	382,000	374,000	439,000
Barley .....	971,000	2,816,000	2,312,000

### World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American .....	546,000	1,159,000	27,593,000
Argentine .....	90,729,000	59,503,000	54,084,000
African .....	1,846,000	851,000	5,513,000
Russian .....	3,199,000	4,922,000	8,000
Others .....	12,545,000	17,002,000	3,472,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>108,865,000</b>	<b>83,437,000</b>	<b>90,670,000</b>
<b>Season .....</b>	<b>270,562,000</b>	<b>270,604,000</b>	<b>.....</b>

### World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American .....	2,932,000	3,739,000	15,274,000
Argentine .....	26,580,000	10,114,000	16,596,000
Others .....	25,490,000	26,764,000	8,210,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>55,002,000</b>	<b>40,617,000</b>	<b>40,080,000</b>
<b>Season .....</b>	<b>66,297,000</b>	<b>62,908,000</b>	<b>.....</b>



# Winter Wheat Acreage and Prospects

In the March 11th number of the Journal, brief extracts were printed from about 100 of our readers, telling about winter wheat acreage, prospects, conditions, etc., in those sections of the different states, in the immediate vicinity of the cities from which these letters came. A good many additional letters have since come to us and from some of these the following extracts are taken:

## COLORADO

**Fort Morgan, Colo.** Our farmers planted about  $\frac{1}{2}$  less winter wheat in the fall of 1930 than they did in the fall of 1929, but it has all come thru in good shape and as there is ample moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth and the winter was exceedingly mild, prospects just now are fine. About  $\frac{1}{5}$  of last year's crop is still in the bins of the farmers and very little of it has thus far been used as a substitute for corn in the feeding of cattle.—M. M. Summers.

**Ovid, Colo.** Fully as much wheat was put out last fall as was planted in the previous year and every bit of it came thru the winter in fine shape. There is a generous supply of moisture for early spring growth and as we have had no alternate freezes and thaws, conditions at the present time are unusually good. We estimate that our farmers are still holding about 20,000 bushels of their 1930 wheat, or about 4% of the total crop. They fed only a very small amount, so small indeed as to be quite negligible.—Farmers Elevator Co.

## ILLINOIS

**Georgetown, Ill.** There was an increase of about 5% in the winter wheat acreage put out last fall and it has come thru the winter thus far with no damage. The snow has given us an ample supply of moisture and the prospects at the present time are good. We are too far north for the chinch bug to do us any damage, even tho we have had a very mild winter. We estimate that our farmers are still holding about 10% of their 1930 crop and that they used about 20% of it as a substitute for corn in the feeding of live stock.—C. H. Wade.

**Mt. Carroll, Ill.** In our judgment only about half as much wheat was put out last fall as was planted by our farmers in previous years. It has come thru the winter in fair shape, however, and there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. We believe our farmers still have at least 25% of last year's wheat in their granaries and they have used around 10% as a feed.—F. H. Colehour.

## INDIANA

**Rosedale, Ind.** Our farmers cut their winter wheat acreage last fall by about 20%, but what they did put out, has come thru the winter in good shape, with no damage from alternate freezes and thaws and as there is plenty of moisture in the ground and no prospect of chinch bugs, we should say conditions just now were unusually favorable. About 7% of last year's crop is still on the farms and about 10% of it was fed to live stock.—J. M. Snow.

## KANSAS

**Anness, Kan.** There was a decrease of approximately 5% in the acreage put out for winter wheat last fall. It is in good shape, however, and there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. We anticipate that there may be some chinch bug damage this spring, due to the fact that a good many farmers did a poor job of burning their trash. Our farmers have no more of last year's crop to bring in and they used about 10% of it in live stock feeding.—U. E. Baird Grain Co.

**Burns, Kan.** Only about 80% of a normal crop of winter wheat was put out by our farmers last fall. It is in very good shape, however, practically no damage having been thus far done, as we have had very little winter weather. Prospects for chinch bugs are excellent as the mild winter will doubtless favor their cycle of life. About 10% of last year's crop is still on the farm and we believe as much as 35% of it was substituted for corn in the feeding of stock.—J. C. Lilley & Co.

**Clifton, Kan.** Fully as much winter wheat was put out last fall as was planted in the previous year and it is now 100% perfect. We believe our farmers still are carrying at least 30% of their last year's crop and not

over 10% of it was substituted for corn in the feeding of live stock. Most of the wheat feeding was done in the newspapers and by the Farm Board.—Clifton Grain Co.

**Ellsworth, Kan.** Our farmers cut down their winter wheat acreage last fall about 5%, but every bit of it has come thru the winter in fine shape and as there is plenty of moisture in the ground to take care of early growth and not much prospect of chinch bug damage, conditions just now are very favorable indeed. Our estimate is that 7% of the 1930 crop is still on the farm and that 12% was used as a corn substitute in the feeding of cattle.—Joseph Janousek.

**Logan, Kan.** There was no change in the acreage put out to winter wheat by our farmers last fall and it came thru the winter in fine shape. We have had some rain but will need more soon and are confident we will get it. We have had no complaint as to chinch bugs and can not say what may happen a little later. Our farmers are still carrying about 5% of the 1930 crop in their granaries and they have used about 10% in feeding live stock.—E. I. King.

**St. Francis, Kan.** About the same acreage was planted in winter wheat in the fall of 1930 as was put out the year before and it is in real good shape. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and as we are not expecting any trouble from chinch bugs, we should say that prospects at the present time are above normal. We believe at least 20% of last year's wheat crop is still being held by our farmers and so far as we can learn, none of it was substituted for corn in the feeding of live stock.—H. M. Crosby.

**Sedan, Kan.** Our farmers made no change last fall in their acreage of wheat and every spear of it has come thru the winter in fine shape. There is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth and we have thus far had no complaint about chinch bugs. None of last year's wheat is being held by our farmers and they used perhaps 10% of what they grew, as a substitute of corn in the feeding of stock.—E. S. Park.

**Wellington, Kan.** Our farmers reduced their wheat acreage last fall by about 2%, but it all came thru the winter in fine shape and is showing steady growth. There is plenty of moisture in the ground to take care of the needs of the plant for some time to come and more will doubtless come before it is absolutely necessary. About 5% of last year's crop is still on the farms and about 15% was used as a feed for cattle.—Hunter Milling Co.

## NEBRASKA

**Big Springs, Neb.** Our farmers made no change in their winter wheat acreage last fall and all of it has come thru thus far in good shape. We have an ample supply of moisture in the ground to take care of early growth and as we are never bothered by chinch bugs, conditions at the present time are fine. We believe not more than 5% of last year's crop is still being held on the farms and that not over 5% was substituted for corn in the feeding of stock.—Farmers Elevator Co.

**Culbertson, Neb.** There was no variation in the acreage put out to winter wheat last fall and all of it has come thru the winter in good condition. There is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth and as we are not bothered by chinch bugs, we should say that conditions just now are much above normal. Our farmers are still carrying about 20% of their 1930 crop and they have used not more than 5% as a substitute for corn in the feeding of stock.—Culbertson Co-op. Exchange.

**Holdrege, Neb.** About the same acreage was put out to winter wheat in the fall of 1930 as was put out the previous fall and its condition at this time could not be better. Our farmers have been slow to market their 1930 crop and are still holding approximately 35% of it, but they have used practically none for live stock feeding.—J. M. Larson.

**Ingham, Neb.** Fully 100% of the 1929 acreage was put out to winter wheat in the fall of 1930 and the crop has never come thru the winter in better shape. Approximately 25% of last year's crop is still in the farmers' bins and not over 10% was used as a cattle feed.—Axtell Bros.

**Kimball, Neb.** Approximately the same acreage of winter wheat was planted last year as was put in the previous year and we estimate present prospects to be around 75%. Our principal trouble came from the fact that early seedings were injured by

dry weather. About 10% of the 1930 crop is still being held by our farmers and about 10% was used as a corn substitute for feeding stock.—Walsh-Smith Co.

**Lorenzo, Neb.** About the same acreage of winter wheat was put out in the fall of 1930 as was put out the previous fall and it has all come thru in good shape. There is an ample supply of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, but we will have to have a good deal more to mature the crop. Practically all of last year's wheat has been marketed, not more than 5% remaining on the farm and about 10% of the total was used in the feeding of livestock, etc.—Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator Co.

**McCook, Neb.** We believe there was a 10% cut in our 1930 winter wheat acreage but what was put out has come thru in a practically perfect condition. We should say that our farmers are holding at least 15% of their 1930 wheat and that they used not more than 5% in various feeding operations.—Real & Esterday.

**Wahoo, Neb.** Our winter wheat acreage was cut around 10%, but what was put out has all come thru the winter in absolutely perfect condition. As we have plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth and are never bothered much by chinch bugs, prospects may be considered as exceptionally good. From 10 to 15% of the 1930 crop is still on the farms and not over 5% was substituted for corn in the feeding of live stock.—John Dolezel.

## OHIO

**Bowling Green, Ohio.** There was a cut around 10% in our winter wheat acreage, but what was planted has come thru the winter in splendid condition and is now looking fine. About 10% of the 1930 crop is still in the hands of our farmers and practically none of it was used as a substitute for corn in local feeding operations.—Royce-Coon Grain & Seed Co.

**Camden, Ohio.** Our 1930 winter wheat acreage was slightly larger than it was in 1929, probably figuring around 102%. It has come thru the winter without perceptible damage and as there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth, conditions just now are very much better than they were at this time a year ago. Our farmers are still holding perhaps 5 or 6% of the 1930 crop in their granaries and they have used from 10 to 12% in various feeding operations.—E. C. Eikenberry.

**Grand Rapids, Ohio.** There was a cut of around 15% in our winter wheat acreage last fall, but what was planted has come thru the winter in good condition. We believe our farmers are still holding about 10% of their 1930 crop and that they used 15% for local feeding of live stock, etc.—Grand Rapids Farmers Grain Co.

## OKLAHOMA

**Fairland, Okla.** There was a cut of around 20% in our winter wheat acreage last fall but what was put out has come thru the winter in fair condition and as there is plenty of moisture in the ground to take care of early growth, conditions just now could be considered good. The prospects, however, are that we may have some chinch bug trouble, as the winter was a very open one. Not over 5% of the 1930 crop is still being held by our farmers and, in our judgment, at least 25% of what was grown locally was substituted for corn in the feeding of cattle.—O. Cole, Mgr.

**Helena, Okla.** We believe there was a cut of around 10% on our winter wheat acreage, but what was planted has come thru the winter in fine condition. Our farmers are still carrying around 5% of their 1930 crop and will feed every grain that they grow, because of the fact that there was no corn grown around here last year.—Farmers Co-op. Shipping Ass'n.

**Hitchcock, Okla.** There was a reduction of around 17% in the acreage planted to winter wheat last fall, but what was put out has come thru the winter in good condition and as we have all of the moisture we need, we can report prospects just now as being very good. About 10% of their last year's crop is being held by our farmers and they have used perhaps 15% as a corn substitute in the feeding of live stock.—Hitchcock Grain Co.

**Hobart, Okla.** There was an increase of around 10% in our winter wheat acreage last fall and it has all come thru the winter in fine shape, as we have had very few freezes. There is an ample supply of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth and we are now looking forward to the harvesting of a fine crop of wheat. Practically all of last year's crop has been disposed of by our farmers, not more than 2% still remaining unsold. However, they used nearly half of what they grew last year as a substitute for corn in the feeding of stock.—Shepherd & Son.

**Kingfisher, Okla.** There was a reduction of from 5 to 10% in the acreage put out to winter wheat in this county last fall. It is



in good condition at this time and there is plenty of moisture in the soil to take care of early growth. We have some green bugs here and some grasshoppers that have been alive all winter long.—Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co.

**LaVerne, Okla.** There was no change from normal in the acreage put out to wheat by our farmers last fall, and it has all come thru the winter in fine shape. We have plenty of soil moisture at the present time and no bugs and we can therefore report conditions as being very favorable. About 25% of last year's crop is still to be sold by our farmers and between 30 and 40% has been used locally as a substitute for corn in the feeding of stock.—Choctaw Grain Co.

**Marshall, Okla.** There was a 5% cut in our 1930 winter wheat acreage, but what was planted has come thru in excellent condition. There is an ample supply of moisture to take care of early growth needs but with mild weather all winter, it is probable a good many chinch bugs will hatch out this spring. Our farmers are still holding around 7% of the 1930 crop and they have used perhaps 10% as a substitute for corn in the feeding of live stock.—J. L. Pearson.

**Medford, Okla.** The acreage put out to winter wheat last fall was about the same as that put out the previous year and every bit of it has come thru the winter in fine shape. About 20% of last year's crop still remains in the granaries on the farms and about 10% was substituted for corn in local feeding operations.—W. S. Long.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

**Elizabethville, Pa.** There was a cut of around 5% in our winter wheat acreage and it did not come thru the winter in very good shape. We believe our farmers are still carrying around 20% of their 1930 crop and that they have used or will use at least 60% of what was grown locally, in their feeding operations.—P. W. G. Raker.

**Lititz, Pa.** There was no change from normal in our 1930 winter wheat acreage, but the plants at the present time do not look very good. We had practically no snow all winter and very little rain, but I think there is enough moisture in the soil to take care of early spring growth. About 10% of last year's growth is still on the farm and about 20% of it has been already used for feeding stock.—Elmer Eby.

#### TEXAS

**Dublin, Tex.** There was an increase of at least 10% in the acreage planted to winter wheat last fall and it has all come thru the winter in exceedingly good condition. As there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil to take care of early growths and as we have thus far heard nothing of chinch bugs, we can report conditions at this time to be unusually good. All of last year's crop has been disposed of by our farmers and approximately 10% of it was used as a corn substitute in the feeding of live stock.—A. P. Ward, President.

**Lark, Tex.** The normal acreage of winter wheat was put out around here last fall and it has come thru the winter in fair to good conditions. Not over 3% of last year's crop is still on the farms and perhaps 10% of it has been used as a feed for live stock, etc.—J. N. Brasley Grain Co.

**Plainview, Tex.** There was a reduction of about 5% in our 1930 winter wheat acreage, but what was planted has come thru the winter in excellent condition. We have plenty of moisture in the ground to take care of early growth and have heard absolutely nothing of any chinch bug damage. About 5% of last year's crop is still to be sold and about 15% has been used as a corn substitute in the feeding of live stock.—Jefus-DeLoach Grain Co.

#### Chicago Needs More Grain Elevators

Speaking at a luncheon of the agricultural com'tee of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce Jas. C. Murray, pres. of the Board of Trade, on March 19, called attention to the decrease in elevator storage capacity at Chicago from 80,000,000 to about 34,000,000 bus., and the need for relief from burdensome state and federal controls.

An antiquated law on the statute books of Illinois prevents the operator of a public elevator from mixing grain, whereas any unethical practices could be prevented, as in other states, by the giving of a bond, he said.

Political opposition to freedom of business on the Board of Trade from the federal government was another handicap, and the Board of Trade's membership only asked that "Uncle Sam should get out of the grain business."

#### No Stability to Wheat Prices Until Government Announces Disposition of Its Stocks

"If the government is to finish the unwise task it set for itself it must leave no doubt in the mind of any man as to just when, and how, it will work off the surplus stocks it has seen fit to accumulate. Until this is done there can be no stability," said Peter B. Carey, vice pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, Mar. 23, in commenting officially on the declaration by the Farm Board that it would not continue stabilization on the 1931 crop.

"From the outset of its activities, this exchange and leaders everywhere in the grain industry warned the Farm Board of the folly of the huge operations it has persisted in. Now the costly experiment is not to be continued in the new crop. However, the accumulation of what is supposed to be the domestic surplus remains in the hands of the Farm Board and continues to menace the markets and tear down public confidence.

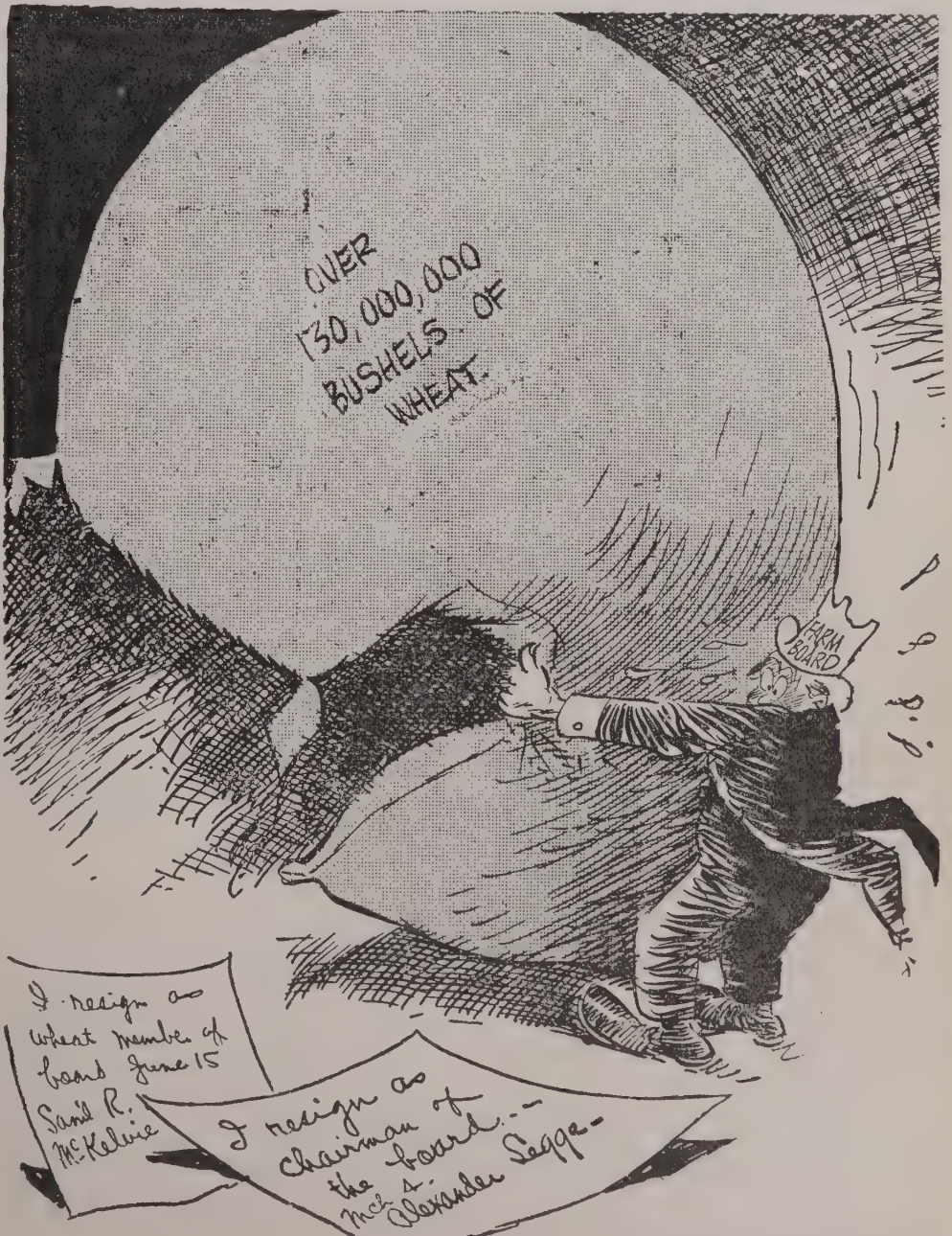
"It is significant that the Canadian Pool, once accepted as a model by those who sought to legislate relief for our own farmers, has turned to Canadian exchanges, as the natural marketing channel, to dispose of its own surplus stocks.

"Our own exchanges," he concluded, "stand ready at any and all times to lend their facilities for such a purpose; and it is the only economical and logical means for disposing of an unwieldy surplus of grain."

Cuba has been importing over 1,000,000 barrels of flour a year, but the government has enacted a law requiring bakers to use 10 to 40 per cent of cassava flour, made from the home-grown cassava root, the law to go into effect 18 months after publication.

"Stabilization operations, as we see the problem, are emergency measures that can be used only to deal with temporary surpluses and would be ineffective in trying to handle continuous surpluses," said Chairman Legge at Raleigh, N. C., on Feb. 22.

#### Still Holding the Bag, or The Farm Board's Most Embarrassing Moment



From the Vallejo (Calif.) Chronicle



### Compulsory Inspection in Transit

Under the U. S. Grain Standards Act and the regulations thereunder a country shipper has the privilege of selling grain by grade as described by him without official inspection when moving in transit from one non-inspection point to another non-inspection point.

The country shipper saves the fee for inspection and the delay incident thereto.

The objection to this course of dealing is that the country shipper has an opportunity to impose on a buyer who is ignorant of his right to an inspection certificate. Any buyer has the right to stipulate in the contract that official certificates shall be furnished by seller to cover both inspection and weights.

Now it is proposed that the Department of Agriculture formulate a new regulation making it compulsory to have inspection if the shipment moves thru an inspection point. The regulation will not provide that the seller or the inspector forward such certificate of inspection to the buyer, and he would not receive it unless the seller chose to forward the document, and not having received it buyer would have no more protection than under the present regulation.

The B/L may be flying so high by air mail that the inspector could not seize it to stamp upon it the official grade to warn the buyer before honoring draft. In the usual course the inspector never sees the B/L.

At the hearing to be held at Washington Apr. 7 the trade will have an opportunity to declare whether they consider this just another tax or an attempt by the bureaucrats to extend their authority.

Instead of wet-nursing ignorant buyers they should be educated in up-to-date business practices. They should be made to understand what experienced dealers learned as beginners, that official weights and official grades out of a reputable market are worth more to them than the saving on the surface of a cheaper offer of ungraded grain.

### Protein Test Bill Fails

Among bills failing to pass in the last few hours of the 71st Congress was a measure (S. 101) to provide for tests of the protein content of wheat, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill had been passed by the Senate and was passed with amendment by the House in a night session Mar. 3. Because of other matters before the Senate, the House action, when messaged to the Senate, failed to get attention.

The bill would have authorized \$75,000 for operation of laboratories by the Federal Government in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, or other State agencies, to study the protein content of wheat and to disseminate estimates of the probable amount of protein in wheat for the year.

The wheat growers would have been placed at the mercy of another army of bureaucrats much to their sorrow.

### Freight Rate Governed by Tariff

A 17-cent rate was in effect when the C., I. & L. Ry. Co. filed a tariff providing for a 10-cent rate on grain from the Northwest thru Chicago to Louisville, Ky. The railroad company neglected, however, to specifically state that the new tariff canceled the old one, and contended that this left the old and higher rate in effect, according to the I. C. C. circular regulating changes in rates, reading as follows:

' 8. (a) If a tariff or supplement to a tariff is issued which conflicts with a part of another tariff or supplement to a tariff which is in force at the time, and which is not thereby canceled in full, it shall specifically state the portion of such other tariff which is thereby canceled.

When the new 10-cent rate was announced the International Milling Co. took advantage of it on a shipment of grain from Sioux City to Louisville; but the railroad company brought suit to collect the difference of 7 cents due to its own neglect.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on July 30, 1930, decided in favor of the shipper, saying:

Congress provided in section 6, title 49, USCA, for the filing and posting of tariff rates. In paragraph 3, heretofore cited, of said section, it provided how these rates could be changed. The statute is plain. It would seem that, where a tariff had been established under a law of Congress and which tariff had the force and effect of a statute, that a circular issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the carriers in the exercise merely of its administrative functions prescribing the form or wording of schedules could not circumscribe or make that tariff ineffective. Certainly authority does not rest with the commission to override acts of Congress.

The Commission has many times held that a tariff rate lawfully published continues to be the rate until a subsequent tariff is filed and published which contains a provision canceling in terms the previous rate according to the rules of the Commission. *New Albany Box & Basket Co. v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.*, 16 I. C. C. 315; *Jewel Tea Co. v. Penna. Co.*, 46 I. C. C. 314; *Dewey Portland Cement Co. v. A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.*, 56 I. C. C. 444; *Highland Iron & Steel Co. v. B. & O. R. R.*, 57 I. C. C. 547. These decisions are of course not binding on the courts, tho entitled to most respectful consideration. There are decisions by state courts to the same effect. *Illinois Cent. R. Co. v. Van Dusen-Harrington Co.*, 170 Minn. 488, 212 N. W. 940, 214 N. W. 278; *McCaffrey Bros. Co. v. C. B. & Q. R. Co.*, 114 Neb. 382, 207 N. W. 503. We are unable, however, to find any case in a federal appellate court holding that, where a new tariff naming different rates is filed and published as provided by statute, it is not effective because of its failure to state in specific terms that the previously established rate is canceled.—43 Fed. (2d) 93.

The corn-hog ratio for the United States dropped from 11.8 on January 15 to 11.6 in mid-February. The ratio for Iowa declined from 12.7 to 12.5 during the same period. The ratios for the United States and for Iowa were 12.2 and 14.1 respectively, on February 15, 1930.

### War Claims for Wheat Storage to Be Paid Country Elevators

In 1919 and 1920 the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation contracted with the operators of country elevators to pay the dealer for insurance and interest each week 7/20 cent per bushel on the wheat in the elevator at the beginning of each week, when the dealer shall have been unable to ship 20 per cent of the amount of wheat in his elevator at the beginning of any week.

Besides controlling the Food Corporation the Federal Government also controlled the railroads and was fully responsible for the inability of the shipper to get out the grain, and the claims accrued when the railroad administration failed to furnish cars when ordered by the shippers.

The big line companies collected their claims but there are 4,000 country shippers to whom over \$1,000,000 is due.

Payment of the claims was almost despaired of but during the past year P. A. Lee, sec'y of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, went to Washington and made it clear that this was simply a measure of justice to those who had aided the government, with the result that the bill was passed.

In 1929 Congress passed the Shipstead Bill authorizing the audit of these claims by the Comptroller General, and their payment. Thereafter the question of the evidence which would be acceptable to the Comptroller General came up and it was deemed advisable by his Department to obtain some additional legislation. The necessary resolution was then formulated by the Comptroller General and in the Spring of 1930 passed the House unanimously; upon reaching the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Claims of which Senator R. B. Howell of Nebraska is Chairman. For some reason or other it met with his bitter and unreasonable opposition with the result that a substitute resolution which was apparently satisfactory to Senator Howell passed the Senate, passed the House, and was signed by the President during the closing days of the last Congress.

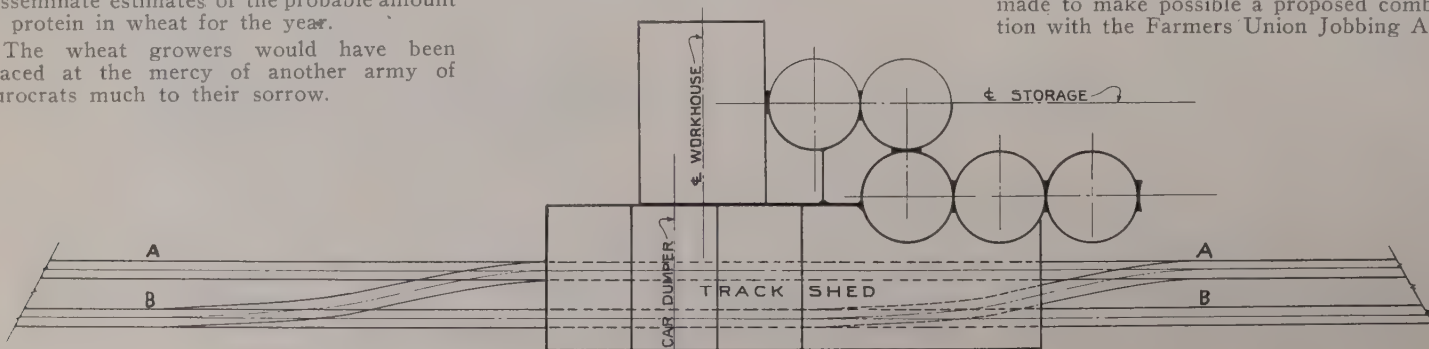
Geo. T. Simpson, attorney of Minneapolis, Minn., who is handling the claims of 985 dealers, expects to visit Washington soon to develop the method of procedure to be followed in collecting the claims, which he says ultimately will be paid.

### Kansas Pool Liberalizes Its Contracts

The directors of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n after their quarterly meeting Mar. 13 at Kansas City announced that beginning July 1 members of the Pool will have the privilege of outright sale at time of delivery, may deliver for deferred sale, or may deliver for a seasonal pool price.

The Pool also decided to buy wheat outright from non-members.

It is thought that these changes were made to make possible a proposed combination with the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.



Plan for Expediting the Handling of Cars thru Track Shed of National Milling Co., at Toledo, O.  
[See facing page and outside front cover.]



# National Milling Co.'s Modern Concrete Elevator at Toledo

In the manufacture of soda crackers, properly known as biscuits, a high grade flour made from winter wheat is essential. Thus it was that the National Biscuit Co. became owner of the National Mill at Toledo, O., which port is the natural outlet for the superior soft winter wheat grown in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The entire output, 6,000 barrels daily, of the mill, operated under the name National Milling Co., with Harold Anderson as pres. and general manager, is shipped to the bakeries of the parent company.

The latest addition to the plant is a grain storage annex of 2,100,000 bus. capacity, and a head house and car dumper, increasing the total storage to 4,400,000 bus.

THE ANNEX consists of 40 circular bins and 25 interstice bins 107½ feet high, covering a ground space 79 ft., 4 ins. by 400 ft., except at one end, where the available room has been narrowed to accommodate the railroad switch track. The bins are in three rows, have an inside diameter of 25 ft., 6 ins., and walls 8 ins. thick.

Grain from the storage bins is loaded out on two 30-in. belt conveyors, traveling in a daylight basement. The belt loaders have been specially designed to act as dead boxes, bringing the grain almost to a rest four inches above the belt, to which it is delivered in a stream three ft. long without

spilling or releasing dust. These loaders were devised by L. Carmichael, superintendent of the plant. In the cupola over the tanks are two 48-in. belt conveyors equipped with trippers to fill the bins. The idlers carrying the belts are equipped with roller bearings. The longer of the two basement belts is driven by a 40-h.p. electric motor and the shorter by one of 30 h.p., both having speed reduced thru herringbone gears.

THE HEAD HOUSE is 35 by 52 ft., 6 ins., 203 ft., 6 ins. high, and contains a receiving leg and a transfer leg. The transfer leg received grain from the two basement belts and elevates at the rate of 10,000 bus. per hour to one of the two 48-in. cupola belts for delivery to the mill on a 30-in. belt traveling in a long gallery connecting the cupolas of the new and the old working houses. Between the old storage cupola and the mill a second conveyor belt has been installed, and the grain from the new annex may be delivered to either the old or the new belts to the mill. Located at convenient points are remote control switches to shut off the power and stop the flow of grain in the event of a choke in any part of the system.

A LINK BELT CAR DUMPER has been installed to facilitate unloading, its capacity being 10 cars per hour. Operation of the dumper is made automatic by the em-

ployment of the newly invented photo-electric relay. When the dumper is in the level position prepared for side tilting a ray of light strikes the photo cell and sets in motion the side tilting mechanism. When the light is cut off the relay opens and the side tilt mechanism can not operate. The dumper house is of structural steel, 40x64 ft., its sides composed of asbestos coated steel, and roof of concrete.

A novel arrangement for supplying loaded cars to the dumper and for removing empties was devised to overcome the lack of a tail track and to obviate the necessity of employing the railroad company's engines. As shown in the engraving herewith a double track was laid thru the car dumper shed, with 4 crossover switches. The railroad company places a string of loaded cars on the inside track, A, where one by one they are picked up by a diesel engine locomotive owned and operated by the National Milling Co. and pulled on the car dumper and left standing on track A, to be dumped. The locomotive then moves on and crosses over to the outside track, B. Reversing its direction of travel the engine then crosses over to the inside track A and hooks on to a loaded car and pulls it on the dumper. In this movement the empty car is pushed back at the same time that the loaded car moves onto the dumper. On the reversal of movement of the locomotive, the empty to which it has been hooked is pulled into the dumper shed on the outside track, B, and left standing. On the next following trip of the locomotive this empty car is given a gentle push down track B to join the other empties. All but one of the switches are automatic.

The locomotive takes the place of the usual car puller with greater effect and completes its cycle of movements every 6 minutes.

The grain dumped from the cars drops into a 2,500-bu. receiving sink and passes into the boot of a large receiving leg having a capacity of 25,000 bus. per hour, elevating 222 feet into a revolving screen scalper on top floor of the head house. Below the scalper is a 3,000-bu. garner supplying the 2,500-bu. hopper scale. From the scale the grain is distributed to the storage belts or spouted to workhouse bins. The spouts being fixed no dust can escape. When a tripper is correctly spotted over a designated bin a corresponding one of the 66 lights banked on the scale floor is extinguished, thus providing a fool-proof signal system. The weighman on the scale floor communicates with the dumper operator by telephone, and car tickets are delivered to him by a pneumatic carrier.

To conform to the standards in its other plants the electrical work was designed by the company's engineers.

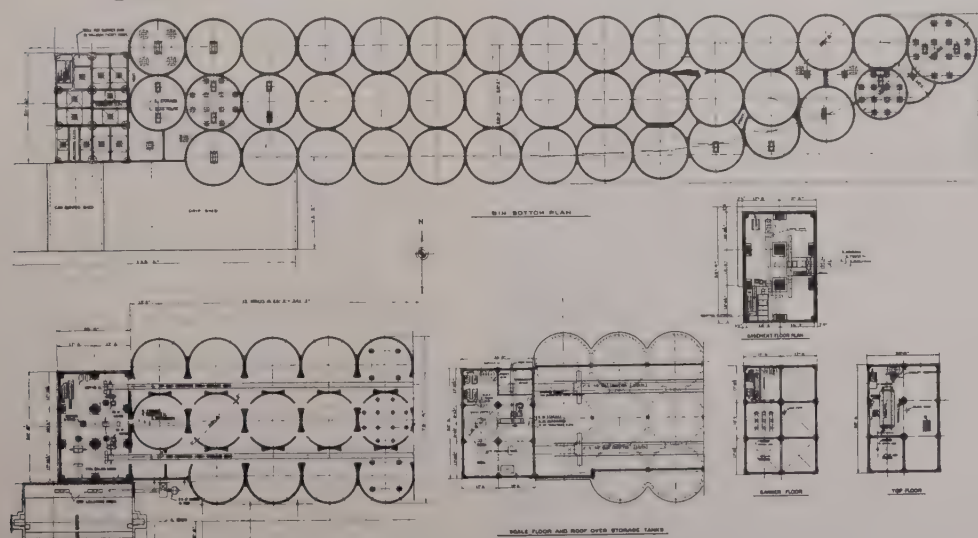
This addition to the plant was designed and constructed by the Macdonald Engineering Co. in quick time, the excavation having been started Apr. 2 and night and day work allowing the taking in of grain July 21.

## Bartering Cattle for Grain

To help Swiss cattle-breeders export their cattle to the Balkans, it has been decided to inaugurate an exchange, with the co-operation of the Swiss grain importers, whereby the Balkan States would supply wheat in exchange for cattle, the Commerce Department has been informed in a report from Charles E. Lyon, American commercial attache in Berne. The Swiss Federal Grain Administration is at present considering the possibility of establishing a "wheat-for-cattle" clearing house.



Longitudinal Section New Storage Annex of National Milling Co., at Toledo, O.



Plans of Bin Bottoms, Scale Floor and Roof Over Storage Tanks, of the New National Milling Co. Storage Annex at Toledo, O.  
[See facing page and outside front cover.]



### Four Dust Explosions Start 1931

No loss of life accompanied the four dust explosions that have occurred so far in 1931 in grain handling plants.

The property damage was greatest at Wellington, Kan., Feb. 26, as reported in the Journals Mar. 11, page 293, when the cupola was blown off the Larabee Flour Mills elevator, with working floor wall blown out as shown in the engraving herewith.

At Labolt, S. D., as reported elsewhere in this number, an explosion Mar. 13 started a fire that was supposedly extinguished, only to break out again and destroy the feed mill and elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co.

At Buffalo, N. Y., an explosion Feb. 18 in a leg of the elevator in connection with the linseed oil mill of Spencer Kellogg & Sons did considerable local damage in the leg and near by, as reported in "Insurance Notes" this number.

At Evansville, Ind., Mar. 5, a dust explosion is said to have started a fire in the wheat cleaning room of the milling plant of Igleheart Bros. Damage, \$5,000.

### Another View of Damage Done to Larabee Elevator at Wellington, Kan., by Dust Explosion



Walls of Working Story Blown Into Track Shed

### New York's Trade in Bonded Futures Growing

Since the opening of the market for trading in wheat futures on the New York Produce Exchange Mar. 3 on the basis of delivery of Canadian wheat in bond the transactions daily have increased to 1,500,000 bus.

The export trade is said to be finding the bonded wheat future a valuable vehicle for the hedging of cash transactions, reflecting as it does, the world trade conditions.

### Scalemen to Meet at Pittsburgh

The National Scale Men's Ass'n. will hold its annual meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 14, 15 and 16, with headquarters in the William Penn hotel.

Among the addresses will be "Scales, Weighing and Weights" by Chas. Orchard, of the Carnegie Steel Co., Pittsburgh; "Progress and Development in Heavy Capacity Weighing Machines" by M. J. J. Harrison, American Ry. Engineering Ass'n; "Late Improvements in Heavy Capacity Scale Design" by A. Bousfield; and "Research on Scale Pivots" by H. O. Hem.

### Elevator Burned Following Dust Explosion at Labolt, S. D.

The feed mill of the Monarch Elevator Company at Labolt, S. Dak., was damaged by explosion on March 13. Some hours later fire ensued which completely destroyed the plant. The feed mill was located in a frame building detached about 2' from the elevator driveway. The entire upper part of the building was divided into overhead bins. The equipment consisted of a 20" Diamond Huller Attrition Mill directly connected to two 15 h.p. Linc Weld motors. The mill was protected by a scalper and horseshoe magnets.

Two customers were in the mill. A load of barley had just been ground, and the mill was starting on the second load when the explosion occurred. All three men were seriously burned and so badly shocked that they have no idea of what happened. The explosion blew off the roof from the feed mill, damaged the roof of the driveway and scorched the inside of the elevator. A team on the driveway was also badly singed.

The manager, Mr. Lindquist, made thorough inspection of the property after the explosion and found all machinery in running order. He was not able to account for the explosion. There is no question, however, but what a piece of metal went through the mill and up into the bin and ignited the dust.

Watchmen were maintained at the plant for the rest of the day. About 11 p. m. they went to the manager's house about one block away for lunch. Before leaving they made a careful examination of the premises, even to the space under the work floor, and could see nothing that would indicate that there was any fire. About ten minutes after leaving fire suddenly broke out in the mill, which spread rapidly and destroyed the entire property.

### Live Stock Men Get Injunction Against Hyde

The forty live stock commission men and order buyers of St. Louis whose licenses were suspended by Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde, as reported on page 315 of last number, were granted a temporary injunction Mar. 23 by the federal court at Danville, Ill., until the court could determine whether they had in fact been guilty of boycotting the farm board subsidiary as claimed by the bureaucrat.

To insure an adequate supply of malting barley, a Canadian concern is offering, through that country's Dept. of Agriculture, a price of 55 cents per bu. for a maximum of 1,000,000 bu. of the 1931 crop. Evidently a lot of beer has been sold for early delivery.

### Guilty of Plugging Cars

The Summit Grain Co., of Denver, Colo., composed of W. H. and H. L. Wierman, was charged by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture with having loaded stained oats heavily mixed with barley in the lower tier of sacks in a shipment of alleged No. 2 white oats shipped to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Car U. P. 127150 sold by the Summit Grain Co. to Rio Linda, Cal., was found by the federal supervisor at Denver to have 75 to 100 bus. of musty and inferior corn in one end at the bottom.

Car F W, D 5049 was given the official inspected grade of No. 3 yellow, but later one-sixth of the load on the bottom was found to be inferior, and the grade was changed to No. 3 mixed corn.

No. 3 mixed was shipped by the Summit Grain Co. on a contract calling for No. 2 white corn.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

## ARKANSAS

Blytheville, Ark.—J. G. Owen, formerly of Covington, Tenn., has been made manager of the wholesale feed and coal firm of Browne & Billings and is now in charge of the business.

Conway, Ark.—The Conway Cotton Oil Co. is installing machinery for the production of mixed feeds, the equipment consisting of about 10 machines, to be driven by five electric motors. All kinds of mixed stock feeds will be produced.

El Dorado, Ark.—The El Dorado Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co. has started work on a new building which will house a mixed sweet feed plant of 25 tons daily capacity, which will manufacture a full line of feeds for livestock and dairy animals. Machinery for the plant has been ordered, and it is expected to have it in operation early in May. Employment will be given to 10 men the year around.

Warren, Ark.—Machinery for making mixed feed for horses, mules and dairy cows has been purchased by the Warren Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., which expects to have the plant in operation by the first of April. The plant will have a capacity of 50 tons each 24 hours. At present no additional buildings will be built for this unit of the mill, but if the venture proves successful the plant will probably be enlarged later.

Stuttgart, Ark.—A new feed mill is under construction here, to be owned and operated by J. L. Green, of this city, and R. J. Lanford and R. L. Stigler, of Little Rock. The main building will be 32x60 feet, and the grinding and mixing machinery will be of the most up-to-date type and will be electrically operated. The new firm (a name for which has not yet been agreed upon) will engage in the manufacture of all kinds of mixed feeds for stock, poultry, hogs and dairy cattle. It will also be equipped for grinding cornmeal. Eight or ten men will be employed, Mr. Green, who has had 15 years of experience in the feed business, having active charge of the plant.

## CALIFORNIA

Williams, Cal.—An alfalfa meal mill is being planned for this town. A com'te composed of Bert Fouch and Garland Bashore has been appointed to make an effort to secure such a mill.

Healdsburg, Cal.—The Anderson-Smith Milling Co., of San Francisco, feed manufacturers, has leased the Passalacqua Bldg. on West St., in which it has opened a branch, to be known as the Double Check Feed Store.

## CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—A rumor is in the air here that several large milling companies are considering the question of a merger, the companies concerned being the Maple Leaf Milling Co., the Ogilvie Flour Mills, the Western Canada Flour Mills and the Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Co. Major A. E. Nash, managing director of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., is quoted in the daily press as saying that the proposals were merely in the "study" stage and would not say that negotiations for such a merger were in progress. Later reports state that the story of possible mergers is without foundation, the real situation being that, because of the very poor flour export business this year the flour trade is studying whether any agreement could be made among leading companies which would help matters and result in more business, there being no question of financial mergers. The Canadian National Millers Ass'n is the channel thru which the study is being made.

Lethbridge, Alta.—An elevator here operated by the Midland Grain Co. burned recently.

Woolford, Alta.—The Midland Pacific Grain Co. contemplates the erection of a grain elevator here.

## COLORADO

Sterling, Colo.—The Colorado Grain & Bean Co. recently improved its equipment by the installation of a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Denver, Colo.—Officers of the Denver Grain Exchange recently elected are as follows: Pres., Thomas Mainland; 1st vice-pres., Ross Lowe; 2nd vice-pres., G. B. Irwin; sec'y (for the sixth year), H. G. Mundhenk; treas. (for the 10th year), R. C. Johnson.

Longmont, Colo.—Fire broke out on the top floor of the Longmont Farmers Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant at 5:30 p. m., Feb. 26, and only the quick and efficient work of the fire department kept the entire plant from being destroyed; loss, \$4,000; insured. The fire originated in the chop mill, when a slipping belt became too hot and ignited.

## ILLINOIS

Hindsboro, Ill.—The elevator of T. E. Hamman, of Arcola, operating as the Hindsboro Grain Co., burned recently.

Harvel, Ill.—Henry J. Nobbe, of Nokomis, Ill., plans to take down his elevator at that place which he has operated for over 20 years and reconstruct it here.

Springvalley, Ill.—While rumors that steps have been taken toward the construction of a terminal elevator here are in the air, still nothing definite has taken place.

Wyanet, Ill.—August Simon, of Princeton, Ill., bot in the Wyanet Grain Elevator, which was sold by referee in bankruptcy on Mar. 7, the amount of his bid being \$1,810. There were not many bidders on the property.

Savoy, Ill.—L. W. Womacks is opening a sweet feed mill here in the building owned by Emery Johnson, the equipment including a 1,000-pound batch mixer, a hammer mill and a molasses mixer.

Long Point, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Christian Church, Long Point, Ill., Mar. 26 at 7 p. m., when dinner will be served.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gilman territory held a dinner and ladies' night at the I. O. O. F. Hall here, on Mar. 12, at 6:30 p. m., and a very enjoyable evening was had by those present.

Champaign, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Champaign territory was held here, at the Inman Hotel, on Mar. 10, at 6:30 p. m., when dinner was served. Sec'y Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, was present, coming direct from Springfield after the hearing before the judiciary com'te on the proposed amendment to the Landlord Lien Act, and gave an interesting account of what was done at that meeting.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was scheduled to be held Tuesday evening, Mar. 24, at 6:30, the hour appointed for the dinner at the Chatsworth Hotel.

Broadlands, Ill.—The elevator here that has been owned and operated by Harry Allen since 1902 has been sold to the Broadlands Grain & Coal Co., thus ending one of the oldest grain firms on the C. & E. I. system and one of the oldest elevator firms in this section of the country.

Cooperstown, Ill.—A Schultz-Baujan elevator, together with a large quantity of wheat, at Star Bridge here burned on Mar. 2, following an explosion of unknown origin. On account of the lack of any fire-fighting apparatus, it was impossible to save any part of the elevator or grain. The monetary loss is not known, but it was fully covered by insurance.

Woodbine, Ill.—The Woodbine Feed Ass'n, a new firm here, is installing a mill consisting of a 26-inch Monarch Attrition Mill, a Monarch Crusher, a Union Iron Wks. Sheller, a new leg and an air system on the ground feed. The company will grind feed and will handle all kinds of feeds, seeds, coal, cement, etc. Henry Bowden is pres.—H. G. Hartman.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The Chatsworth Feed Mill early in March completed the installation of a sweet feed system, holding an opening on Mar. 11 and 12, on which days 500 pounds of feed was ground free for each customer. Some large motors were installed also, for driving the new machinery. Carl Meister has made several enlargements since building the mill several years ago.

Baldwin, Ill.—The Randolph Milling Co.'s 300-barrel mill here burned during the night of Mar. 16. As no fire-fighting apparatus was available here, five nearby towns rushed their equipment to the scene but were too late to save any part of the mill, tho they prevented the destruction of the entire town. The mill was built only a few years ago and was up-to-date in its equipment. It is doubtful if it will be rebuilt.

Nokomis, Ill.—Henry J. Nobbe, who came to Nokomis from Litchfield in 1909 and erected the elevator which he has since operated, expects in the near future to take down the structure and rebuild it in Harvel, Ill. He has completed a deal with the Barnstable Feed & Supply Co., Inc., of Nokomis, which has 16 stores in central Illinois, whereby the latter company purchases the stock of grain, feed and flour at the Nobbe elevator.

San Jose, Ill.—G. Brauer, after 45 years of active service in the grain business, retired on Mar. 1. Mr. Brauer and his partner, R. C. Jacobs, erected an elevator here in 1886 and operated the same successfully for 25 years, until Mr. Jacobs retired and the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Brauer continued the business for 16 years, until about four years ago when he sold the elevator to the San Jose Co-op. Grain & Coal Co., continuing as manager until this March. George Youle has been appointed manager to succeed Mr. Brauer at the elevator.

Washburn, Ill.—Davis Bros. & Potter have bot the J. W. Abbott elevator here at the reported price of \$10,000, which, however, did not include the grain office, scales, coal and implement sheds, which were sold to Ehringer & White, who will continue the coal and implement business. Davis Bros. & Potter contemplate making a number of improvements at the elevator, including electric motors to replace the gasoline engines, truck dumps and other modern methods for handling grain. A new office will be built on Oblique St., and it is said that Mr. Potter himself will operate the plant.

Lehigh Stone Co.  
... KANKAKEE, ILL.  
CRUSHED STONE . SAND . GRAVEL  
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR



West Union, Ill.—M. H. Mattison has installed a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer in his elevator.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Adolph Kempner has joined the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. He was formerly with the Uhlmann Grain Co.

The directors of the Board of Trade held a special meeting Mar. 12 to consider the storage situation but took no action.

Ettinger & Brant have opened a Chicago office with William Siegel as resident manager. Mr. Siegel was at one time associated with Clement Curtis & Co. and also has been with Shields & Co.

Two new directors have been elected to the board of the Quaker Oats Co., C. A. Bowman, vice-pres. in charge of cereal sales, and Walter L. Templeton, sec'y-treas., to fill the vacancies caused by the death of James A. Douglas and the retirement of J. R. Nutt.

Elwood M. Grim was held to the grand jury, on Mar. 16, with bonds fixed at 10,000, charged with operating a confidence game. It is alleged that he falsely represented himself to be a salesman for James E. Bennett & Co. and swindled four victims of more than 2,800 with a fraudulent pool in wheat trading.

Francis J. Magin, grain broker, a member of the Board of Trade from 1875 until 1911, when he sold his membership, died at Orlando, Fla., on Mar. 17, and was buried in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, Mar. 23. Mr. Magin, who was 78 years of age, had lived in this city for 60 years, moving to Lockport, Ill., a short time ago.

Charles A. Purcell, a retired member of the Board of Trade, died of pneumonia on Mar. 21, at the age of 75 years. He came to Chicago from New York State in 1872. After a partnership with his brother in the malt business, he joined the company of the late Fred F. Bullen. Mr. Purcell is survived by one son, Wm. G. Purcell, of Portland, Ore.

Thomas E. Holland, grain broker, associated with Logan & Bryan, and a member of the Board of Trade since 1916, died on Mar. 9 at the Edgewater Hospital following an operation. He was 42 years of age. At the funeral service military honors were rendered by the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion, of which he had been vice-commander.

Statistics and charts occupied the evening during the meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club Mar. 18 and the attendance was light. Harland H. Allen covered business conditions, gold distribution and commodity prices, and Mark W. Pickell developed the connection between commodity prices and the price of wheat. Both speakers covered their topics well and were heartily applauded.

A concrete addition to the Irondale Elvtr., in the Calumet district, operated by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., is to be built, having a capacity of 1,500,000 bus., and to be ready for storing grain by July 1. This will give a total capacity to the Irondale Elvtr. of 2,400,000 bus. The storage will consist of 32 re-inforced concrete tanks, 25 feet in diameter, with interstice bins. A new 25,000-bu. marine leg for unloading grain from boats will also be constructed. The contract was awarded to the James Stewart Corp.

The Milwaukee Railroad is running a special car to the Des Moines convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. to be held at the new Hotel Kirkwood April 22-23. Its all-luxury roller-bearing "Arrow" on which the grain men's car will be attached, will leave Chicago at 6:20 p. m. April 21. This private car will be parked in Des Moines upon arrival until all night owls arise. On the return trip this same "special" car will leave Des Moines at 10:40 p. m., April 23, arriving at Chicago after one of the Milwaukee's famous breakfasts prepared particularly for the grain men by George Rector, at 8:15.

#### INDIANA

LaFontaine, Ind.—A. B. Martin has installed a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer in his elevator.

Covington, Ind.—Millard Beckett, employed at the Covington Grain Co.'s elevator, tripped over a grain door and broke his arm in the fall.

Hoagland, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently added a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Stevenson (Chandler p. o.), Ind.—The Umrified Elvtr. here will be improved during the coming summer.—W. B. C.

Boston, Ind.—The Farmers Supply Co. opened a sweet feed mill during the first week of March. It is known locally as "Doc Massie's Feed Store."

Castleton, Ind.—The elevator here, known as the Castleton Elvtr., formerly owned by Albert and Fred Steinmeier has changed hands, the new owner being Skiles Test.

Knightstown, Ind.—J. M. Hanna, the new owner of the elevator formerly operated by O. C. Shirley, will operate the business under the name of the Knightstown Grain Co., and will take possession Apr. 1.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Farmers' Elvtr. Co. has installed a 16-inch cylinder hammer mill at its plant on N. Walnut St. and is now grinding all kinds of grain, hays and fodder into stock feed.—W. B. C.

Howe, Ind.—Robbers gained entrance to the farmers co-op. elevator, operating as the Lima Elvtr. Co., during the night of Mar. 13, by prying open a door, and took about \$200 worth of clover seed and grain.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Edgar H. Evans, of this city, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Millers National Federation, to succeed Carl B. Warkentin, of Kansas City, whose term expires May 15.

Templeton, Ind.—Fire originating in the cobroom of the Kennedy Bros. grain elevator here, destroyed the engine room. Box cars were moved away by hand and the elevator and office were saved.—W. B. C.

Wellsboro, Ind.—Willis Nickelson's elevator here, operating as the Wellsboro Grain Co., built over 50 years ago, when the Baltimore & Ohio tracks were first laid, burned Mar. 18; loss, \$5,000. The elevator was filled with oats, corn and soy beans.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The host of friends of Bert A. Boyd will regret to learn that his continued ill health has caused him to close his office here and discontinue his grain commission business, in which he has been active for 46 years. Recently he has taken rooms in the Colonial Towers, Miami, Fla., where he will remain for the summer.

Noblesville, Ind.—A. P. Butz, who has had charge of the Noblesville Milling Co.'s elevator since the resignation of Jacob Leininger, has resigned his position and gone to Franklin, Ind., where he has been appointed receiver for a national bank which closed some time ago. Mr. Butz was at one time cashier of a national bank for several years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—F. M. Montgomery, of the F. M. Montgomery Grain Co., and R. B. McConnell, associated for many years with the Bert A. Boyd Grain Co., have announced that they have formed a partnership, under the name of Montgomery & McConnell, with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg., to transact a general grain business in the Indianapolis market.

Lapel, Ind.—Ward Shetterly, owner of a grain elevator at this point, voluntarily put his elevator in quarantine, late in February, so that he could continue to do business with Jackson Township farmers (his main source of business), whose territory had been placed in quarantine for corn borer. The principal business of the elevator at this season is grinding feed for livestock for these farmers.

Evansville, Ind.—The milling plant of Igleheart Bros., Inc., was damaged by fire, on Mar. 5; loss, \$6,000. The fire broke out in the cleaning room and was reported to have been caused by a dust explosion. Water and smoke ruined 1,000 bus. of wheat in a bin that was untouched by the fire. The operation of the plant was delayed only one day, as the work of repairing was rushed so efficiently.

Wingate, Ind.—H. A. Freeman, 72 years old, for a quarter of a century manager of the Crabbs - Reynolds - Taylor Elevator here, is dead of paralysis. He was stricken on Mar. 19 and died the day following. Before coming to Wingate he was for ten years manager of an elevator at Waynetown, Ind., and was widely known to the trade in his section of the state. He is survived by the widow and six children.—W. B. C.

#### IOWA

Kamrar, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has renewed its corporation charter for 20 years.

Swea City, Ia.—Richard Cronk, from near Armstrong, Ia., has bot the Felky feed grinding business.

Cascade, Ia.—Geo. A. Wassenaar, proprietor of the Cascade Feed Mill, has been appointed alderman.

Blairtown, Ia.—A. C. Jurgensen, of Van Horne, has succeeded J. Pederson as manager of the Blairtown Grain Co.'s elevator here.

West Branch, Ia.—The West Branch Feed & Grain Co.'s elevator that was recently damaged by fire has been repaired and is in full operation.

Glidden, Ia.—On Mar. 13 fire reported as having been caused by a hot bearing damaged the concrete elevator of the Glidden Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Riverside, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. is installing a new dump in its plant here since a truck had broken the old one down. Work is now under way.—A. G. T.

Linn Grove, Ia.—Geo. E. Foval, formerly manager of the Western Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has purchased the plant and will operate it under his own name.—A. G. T.

Ankeny, Ia.—The Wagner Grain Co. completed its feed manufacturing plant early in March and is equipped to give balanced rations for poultry, hogs and dairy cows.

Almont, Ia.—V. H. Struve, proprietor of the Elk River Mills at this point, is installing a No. 40 Blue Streak Mill. He has an oat huller and uses waterpower.—H. G. Hartman.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Great Northern Railroad is having J. R. W. Davis, chief engineer, draw preliminary plans for a re-inforced concrete grain elevator here, to cost \$500,000.

Goodell, Ia.—D. M. Conlan, recently sold his elevator and grain business here to the Goodell Co-op. Grain Co. [which now operates the only two elevators at this point].—Art Torkelson.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—Funeral services were held here recently for George Richardson, 48 years of age, who was associated with the Kunz Grain Co.'s elevator for several years.—Art Torkelson.

Williamsburg, Ia.—On Mar. 13 burglars broke open the safe in the Harris Grain Co. office here, the combination being smashed off with a heavy hammer.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—C. E. McDonald, of the Terminal Grain Corp., of this city, lost his mother recently and the burial was at Burt, Ia., Mar. 10. His father was formerly in the grain business at Burt but sold out to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. several years ago and retired.—A. T.

### Universal Grain Code

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### Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Sioux City, Ia.—The American Popcorn Co.'s plant was damaged by fire recently; loss, \$1,000 on building and \$15,000 on contents; covered by insurance. Stored in the huge bins was 40 tons of popcorn. During the fire spectators at some distance could hear the corn popping.

Watkins, Ia.—John Pederson, formerly manager of the Blairstown Grain Co.'s elevator at Blairstown, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Watkins Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding Charles Vanous, who has held the position nine years. The change becomes effective Apr. 1.

Manson, Ia.—I am now in the employ of Davis Bros. & Potter, at Manson, Ia., and have been since the first of March, taking the position formerly held by Miss Edna Peterson (now Mrs. Emery Egli). Mr. and Mrs. Egli moved to a farm Mar. 1.—M. E. Carnahan (formerly of Estherville, Ia.).

Cylinder, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of the Cylinder Farmers Elvtr. Co. a very satisfactory business was reported, following the purchase of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator about a year ago, which was instrumental in increasing the company's business under the efficient management of J. J. Brakke.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in Des Moines, April 22 and 23, falling on Wednesday and Thursday. The headquarters for the convention will be the Hotel Kirkwood, the newest and probably the finest hotel in Des Moines. An excellent program is being arranged for the grain and feed dealers, which will take in very well the two groups which are now organized in our ass'n.—D. O. Milligan, sec'y.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Leander Booten, mentioned in the last number of the Journals as having brot suit against the Chicago & North Western Railroad Co. and the Updike Grain Co. for 35,000 damages, alleging that an arm and a leg were mangled when his clothing caught in a cable drum as he was oiling machinery at the elevator, and claiming negligence on the part of the railway company in not furnishing lights where he was working, was awarded a judgment for \$20,500 by a jury in Federal Court in Omaha.

Marshalltown, Ia.—L. E. Herring and Charles Ames, of the J. V. Bass Co., grain brokers, accompanied by their wives, while returning from Ames, Ia., where they attended a basketball game recently, had the misfortune of meeting with an auto accident. Mr. Ames, his wife and Mrs. Herring were badly shaken up and bruised and Mr. Herring suffered from a crushed knee cap which was operated on and at last report he was showing marked improvement. The accident happened about 11 p. m. when the car they were driving crashed into the rear end of a truck parked on the paving about 6 miles west of Marshalltown, meeting another car at the time with glaring headlights.—Art Torkelson.

## KANSAS

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has completed the installation of a feed mixer and is making an all mash chick starter from formulas supplied by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Hutchinson, Kan.—C. D. Jennings is a candidate for mayor of this city in the Mar. 30 primary.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The plant of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Feb. 20.

Lebanon, Kan.—P. I. Broom, of Athol, is the new manager of the Robinson Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here.

Kiowa, Kan.—The Oklahoma-Kansas Grain & Merc. Co. has bot the milling equipment and feed business of the Fred Humphrey Estate.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Wm. Kelly Milling Co., which also operates an elevator, recently installed a new 15-ton scale at its main office here.

Wichita, Kan.—John Hayes may possibly open a grain office here. He has returned to this city after wintering at his fruit farm near McAllen, Tex.

Turon, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has decided not to rebuild its elevator that burned in February, but to sell what property was left and go out of business.

Salina, Kan.—The offer to take the place of S. R. McKelvie on the Federal Farm Board has been declined by Jesse B. Smith, manager of the Shallabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. here.

Wellington, Kan.—Wellington Terminal Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000. It was reported in the last number of the Journals that a rumor that a 500,000-bu. elevator might be erected here was current.

Augusta, Kan.—The Augusta Grain Co. is now operating the elevator at Osage St. and the Frisco tracks, formerly operated by the Marshall Grain Co. Clarence Miller, of Augusta, who has been in the grain business here for the last six years, will manage the business.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A concrete head house that will add 185,000 bus. to the capacity of the elevator is now under construction at the C. D. Jennings Elvtr. here. It will be 210 feet high and will give the house a total capacity of 1,000,000 bus., and will be completed in time to handle the new crop. The Jennings Co. is doing its own construction work with local labor employed.

Linn, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, sold recently at public sale, was bid in by Edgar Bennett, of Washington, for the men holding the mortgage. A day or two later the recently organized Linn Co-op. Exchange, which had purchased Fred J. Slipsager's elevator, obtained an option on the business with the understanding that the company would pay \$5,000 for it if 50 more shares of stock could be sold in this new company. The Co-op. Exchange moved its office from the Slipsager elevator to the former co-op. elevator on the following day and is doing business in that location.

## HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

### BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

## KENTUCKY

Paducah, Ky.—Walden and Abner White, of Cadiz, and S. S. Garrett, of Murray, Ky., have leased the Paducah Milling Co.'s property for a term of two years, with the privilege of buying if they should decide to do so. The new lessees took charge of the property Mar. 12.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The position of assistant to the pres. of the Board of Trade, which was recently created, will be filled by James H. Ricou. Trade expansion and membership increase will receive his special attention.

New Orleans, La.—S. P. Fears, for the past 10 years chief grain inspector here, is now associated with the Grain Stabilization Corp.'s organization in the Southwest, supervising the maintenance of the condition of the wheat held at various points.

Alexandria, La.—J. W. Post, formerly salesmanager for the state of Louisiana for the Universal Mills, of Ft. Worth, Tex., has gone into business here on his own account, having formed the Alexandria Grain & Commission Co. to engage in the handling of grain and flour and poultry and stock feed. The former Posner & Laird Bldg., on Eighth St., has been leased for the business, and his son, J. W. Post, Jr., will be associated with him.

New Orleans, La.—A custom house brokerage department as a further service to importers and exporters has been established by W. L. Richeson & Sons. W. L. Richeson, pres., is likewise pres. of the Board of Commissioners, of the Port of New Orleans, and a member of the executive com'te of the New Orleans Board of Trade. Mr. Richeson states that the new department will be in charge of M. M. DuPouey, who for nine years was chief clerk of the W. H. Cowley S. S. Co. and who for the past three years operated a custom house brokerage office. The new department will handle all entries, clearances, drawbacks and the other essential custom house data and papers, effective March 15. The service will be furnished not only by the New Orleans office, but likewise by the Memphis branch, W. L. Richeson & Sons, Inc., and by Ross & Richeson, the Mobile representative of the firm, thru the New Orleans office.

## MARYLAND

Cumberland, Md.—Stock of the Deal Bros. Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire reported as probably being caused by a hammer mill on Mar. 6.

Baltimore, Md.—Chester Weeks, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s branch office recently opened in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., is an applicant for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—The grain inspection department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce has been inspecting northwestern rye which is being unloaded here for account of the American Medicinal Spirits Co., which has been authorized to manufacture a specified quantity of whisky under government supervision and license for medicinal purposes.—R. C. N.

# WICHITA

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**Adair Grain Co.**  
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

**Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.**  
General Grain Business



Great Mills, Md.—The Baltimore Feed & Grain Co. has built a new grain house at this point, which it opened for business early in March. This house, which is said to be one of the finest constructed and equipped commercial houses in the county, with a driveway for loading purposes and large display windows on either side, will represent the St. Marys County division for the Baltimore Feed & Grain Co. All kinds of feed for stock and poultry and also seeds will be handled. Emma de Corse is the manager.

## MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich.—W. T. Emery has been appointed receiver for the Frank T. Caghey Co. The business will be continued under the receivership.

Fowlerville, Mich.—George A. Peckens has installed a Burton Feed Mixer with a 3-h.p. motor in his feed mill. Motor is provided with an automatic starter.

Otisville, Mich.—J. P. Burroughs & Son, of Flint, who operate the local elevator, have ordered an electro-magnetic separator for attachment to their mill to catch the tramp iron.

Gilford, Mich.—Wallace & Morley, of Bayport, operators of the Gilford elevator, are providing an electro-magnetic separator for their Dreadnaught Feed Mill to catch the tramp iron.

McCords, Mich.—F. S. Thomas, who operates the local flour and feed mill here, has placed an order for an electro-magnetic separator to be attached to his feed mill to catch the tramp iron.

Lansing, Mich.—The directors of Chatterton & Son have applied to the circuit court for permission to dissolve the corporation, organized under the laws of Michigan, and the objectors, if any, will be heard Apr. 22.

Constantine, Mich.—The Constantine Co-op. Buyers & Sellers Ass'n, under the management of Mr. Barney, has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to catch the particles of iron in the feed.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—E. K. Lamberts & Son have just erected a new feed mill building and installed a hammer mill with 50-h.p. direct-connected motor and a built-in electro-magnetic separator. They have also installed a cold process molasses mixer.

Almont, Mich.—Clare Redmond, doing business as Alma Fuel & Supply Co., has constructed a new feed mill and installed a hammer mill and feed mixer. The hammer mill is equipped with a direct connected 40-h.p. motor and a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Merrill, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has completed extensive remodeling of the elevator at this point which it purchased from the Saginaw Milling Co. last summer. Repairs included new foundation and replacing of some of the sills of the elevator. An electro-magnetic separator was also installed in the feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire and accident hazard.

Mendon, Mich.—John Schwerer, who also operates a flour mill at Leonidas, has just completed the construction of a feed mill at this point. A Jay Bee Hammer Mill, powered by a 30-h.p. pipe-ventilated, fully-enclosed motor has been installed. This mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator. The other motors in the plant which operate the feed mixer and elevator leg will also be of the fully-enclosed type.

Chelsea, Mich.—Ransom Lewis has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his grinder at the local feed mill, to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard. The Chelsea Milling Co. has completed the installation of a 125-h.p. synchronous motor to operate its flour mill. This type of motor permits of a lower rate per unit of electric power used, because of the power factor correction characteristic of this type of motor.

## MINNESOTA

Waverly, Minn.—Bednorz Bros. have just opened a sweet feed mill here.

Hawley, Minn.—The Hawley Flour Mills have installed a wheat washer and drier.

Dudley (Marshall p. o.), Minn.—The Farmers Union is said to be planning to buy an elevator.

St. Clair, Minn.—The Farmers Wholesale Co. has taken over the flour and feed business of the Commander Elvtr. Co.

Long Prairie, Minn.—The Kearns Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has closed, as it was found it could not operate at a profit.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The International Stock Feed Co. has sold its plant and business to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul.

Clinton, Minn.—The organization of a farmers co-op. elevator here is being discussed, the chairman in charge is David Lindholm.

Peterson, Minn.—The Peterson Feed Mill, formerly owned and operated by Edgar Westby, has been bot by C. T. Benson, who has taken charge of the business.

Montevideo, Minn.—A. H. White, of Centerville, S. D., has rented the feed grinding equipment in the mill building from D. F. Chandler and is open for business.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—Earl Penrose has purchased the elevator of the Farmers Equity Elevator Co. (a co-operative concern) for \$5,050, and will operate it himself.

Tracy, Minn.—The firm of Pryor & Rowell, which has operated the grain and coal business here for several years, has dissolved partnership and Mr. Pryor has bot his partner's interest.

Kilkenny, Minn.—Geo. J. Dressel, of Waterville, Minn., has been appointed receiver for the Kilkenny Grain Co., which operates a 20,000-bu. elevator here. Liabilities are reported to exceed assets by \$10,500.

Wells, Minn.—James Chester Byrnes, who with others operated a line of elevators thruout this state, with headquarters at Wells, died on Mar. 14, at St. Josephs Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. He is survived by three children.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Cannon Valley Milling Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of additional storage to be built in connection with its present flour mill at this station. Work will be started at once.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. (which has been established and operating an elevator here since 1927) has incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Clair W. Musser and J. C. Musser, Jr., of Fairmont, and G. C. Musser, of Alpha.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John C. Koster has resigned as export manager of the Commander-Larabee Corp. here and has returned to Kansas City. He was associated with the Larabee Flour Mills Co. in Kansas City for 11 years before being transferred to this city last year. Mr. Koster was chairman of the export com'te of the Millers National Federation at one time.

St. Paul, Minn.—Under a bill introduced in the state senate on Mar. 20 by R. A. Buckler, of Crookston, a Farmer-Laborite, trading in futures on grain exchanges in this state would be restricted if not abolished. By its provisions all purchases and sales of grain and other farm products, whether on margin or otherwise without any intention to receive and pay for the commodity bot, or delivering the actual commodity, would be gambling and unlawful, and violators would be fined not less than \$300 or more than \$3,000. It is also provided by the bill that the "pretended buying and selling" of agricultural products on margins or on optional delivery "when the party selling the same does not intend to have the full amount of property on hand or under his control; to deliver upon such sale, or when the party buying any such property does not intend actually to receive the full amount if purchased," shall be prohibited. The bill would be harmful, as legitimate hedging sales are forbidden.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The law establishing the test mill in this city would be repealed by a bill recently introduced in the Minnesota Legislature, which also provides for the sale of the mill and its equipment.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry E. Schipper, of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., had a somewhat unusual accident recently when he slipped in some wheat near a sample table on the exchange floor and fell, breaking his arm.

## MISSOURI

Bolivar, Mo.—The Bolivar Farmers Exchange has added a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Webb City, Mo.—The plant of the Ball & Gunning Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Mar. 7.

Joplin, Mo.—Machinery will be installed by the Interstate Feed Co. for the manufacture of a complete line of feeds.

Clifton Hill, Mo.—D. A. Alexander, who has been manager of the Missouri Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator here, has severed his connection with that company and returned to Columbia, Mo.

St. Charles, Mo.—The Wulff Milling Co., of New Melle, Mo., has established a branch feed store and supply department here, with George Kessler as manager. Cattle, chicken, dairy and livestock feeds made by the mill at New Melle are handled.

### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Frank M. Stoll, director of public relations for the Kansas City Board of Trade, was married last week to Miss Lucile Hayes. The two spent a few days in the West.—K. F.

Gus Eisemann, of the Continental Export Co., who recently became a member of the Board of Trade, later will establish headquarters in this city, where the Continental Co. will operate the 2,500,000-bu. elevator now under construction by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, as reported previously. The Continental Co. operates the St. Louis elevator of the Missouri Pacific.

The Katy Elvtr., in the Rosedale district of this city, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., is to have a 1,000,000-bu. addition, to be of concrete, which will give this house a total capacity of 3,300,000 bus. Contract let to James Stewart Corp. The Uhlmann Grain Co. also operates the Wabash Elvtr., having a capacity of 3,100,000 bus., and with the completion of the Katy Elvtr. addition, this company will control 6,400,000 bus. of storage space and will be the largest operator of grain storage facilities in this market. This addition will also raise Kansas City's total storage capacity to over 49,000,000 bus., making it the fourth city in rank in the United States.

### ST. LOUIS LETTER

The Hall Milling Co.'s plant narrowly escaped burning, early in March, when the Illinois Central Railroad freight depot near the mill burned. Employees saved the Hall plant by playing water on the roof and outside of the mill.

James Waller Teasdale, formerly of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co. and a member of the Merchants Exchange for many years, and who retired from the grain business years ago, died in Los Angeles, Cal., early in March, of heart trouble. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Harry F. Beckmann, retiring pres. of the Merchants Exchange, has been presented with a scroll testimonial in appreciation of his services during the past year, by the officers and directors of the exchange, the first occurrence of the kind in the history of the exchange. Mr. Beckmann proved a very capable and also a very popular head officer during a trying year.

A feed brokerage business has been opened by W. J. H. Broch in the Merchants Exchange Bldg., and will be operated under the name of the Feed Ingredient Co., anything used as a feed ingredient being handled. Mr. Broch has been connected with the flour and feed industries for 13 years. He will also represent the Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co., of Lamar, Colo., for the sale of its products in this territory.



## MONTANA

Terry, Mont.—On March 10 the elevator of the O'Laughlin & Thorp Elvtr. Co. burned.

Brockway, Mont.—The Andrews Grain Co.'s 20,000-bu. elevator at this point burned recently.

Hinsdale, Mont.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; pres., T. E. Kamrud; vice-pres., Roy James; sec'y-treas., A. Hellstern.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Listerud Flour Mill, which has been idle for several years, has been leased by the Hanson Milling Co., of Plentywood, which has put the mill into shape for manufacturing flour again.

Terry, Mont.—An organization was formed here early in March by the alfalfa growers of this territory, to build and equip a cleaning plant here to handle the new crop of seeds and beans. A corporation is to be formed, capitalized at \$50,000, shares selling at \$10.

## NEBRASKA

Kimball, Neb.—The Kimball County Grain Co-op., incorporated; F. J. Eichenberger, pres.

Sprague, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.'s business here was sold at public auction on Mar. 12 to John A. Spellman.

Beaver Crossing, Neb.—We have installed a Haines Feed Mixer and will do custom feed mixing.—Beaver Crossing Grain Co., F. L. Bunds, mgr.

Aurora, Neb.—The new sweet feed mill here is owned and operated by Sam Chapman and Elmer Schlegel, both of whom are well known in this vicinity.

Wisner, Neb.—F. W. West, who has been in the grain and coal business here for the past 40 years, celebrated his 73rd birthday recently.—Art Torkelson.

Omaha, Neb.—Floyd H. Chapman, of Council Bluffs, inspector for the Grain Exchange, died on Mar. 6, at the age of 50 years. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Arapahoe, Neb.—J. A. Gillette, of Chester, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n here. He has had 16 years' experience in the grain business.

Aurora, Neb.—The Aurora Elvtr. Co. recently voted against affiliation with the Farmers West Central Grain Co., the co-operative selling organization, after the matter had been considered and studied thoroly by the stockholders.

Fremont, Neb.—Work on the 130,000-bu. re-inforced concrete addition for the Fremont Mills is under way. The Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. expects to have the work completed by May 1, according to the terms of the contract.

Lincoln, Neb.—The senate, on Mar. 10, voted to place on general file S. F. 291, known as the "clearance bill," which is backed by railway brotherhoods and which has been before the legislature for several sessions. The vote was 22 to 9. The senate railroad com'te was overridden when it recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill. One of the sponsors of the bill stated that no large permanent buildings near railroad tracks would have to be removed and that under the bill removal could be had by complaint to the railroad commission, but if there is a difference concerning the cost thereof an appeal could be had to the district court which may apportion the cost between the railroad and the owner of any adjacent property. Mr. Vance, of Hastings, suggested that there is a law on the subject, as an elevator at Hastings had been required to move a shed. It was also stated that Ass't Attorney Gen'l LaMaster, assigned to railway commission work, conceded that the railway commission now has power to order the removal of obstructions on railroad right-of-way. He suggested that the bill would cause the removal of six-story buildings on the complaint of any citizen. Mr. McGowan said that he opposed a clearance bill two years ago because it would have cost the railroads \$150,000,000, but that this bill would cost little.

Humphrey, Neb.—John Claymon took up his duties as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here on Mar. 2, succeeding Robert Moore, who has been manager for several years.

Pauline, Neb.—The Hastings Grain Co., of Hastings, Neb., has leased and will operate the John W. McCleery & Sons elevators at this point and at LeRoy (Ayr p. o.) in this same county. John McCleery will continue as manager of the two elevators.

Lincoln, Neb.—Two full train crew bills are before the state legislature. One of these eliminates the words "regular equipment" from the present full train crew for passenger trains, and in this way would prevent the railroads from using more than five cars without a full train crew by alleging that the cars in excess of five are not regular equipment. The other bill requires a freight train doing local business to carry a full train crew.

Murray, Neb.—I have succeeded the Conkey Farmers Elvtr. Co. here and am operating under the firm name of the P. A. Hild Grain Co. Sam F. Latta, (former manager of the farmers company) has been retained and has an active part in the management. We handle the G. E. Conkey line of feeds, also others, and coal.—P. A. Hild.

Marion, Neb.—M. E. Stay has added grain bins in the west wing of the West Elvtr. here, furnishing additional space for 15,000 bus. of grain, with connection to the pit of the elevator so that grain can be easily placed in cars. Other bins will be added later, bringing the total capacity up to 50,000 bus.

Lincoln, Neb.—H. R. 282, by Price of York, McCoy of Dawes, and Wells of Jefferson, rewrite of the present licensed warehouse act, was passed by the house, by a vote of 86 to 0, on Mar. 10, putting control back under the state railway commission and requiring bond except for warehouses owned or operated by co-operatives storing grain for their members or stockholders.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Recent applicants for membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange include Arthur L. Irwin, Jr., on transfer from Moulton Cox, and John F. Fitzgerald, Jr.

## NEW JERSEY

Morristown, N. J.—A complete re-organization of the Pinnacle Flour & Feed Mills will be effected soon, following the placing of the affairs of the company in the hands of the old officers of the corporation after the dismissal of the general creditors' bill recently.

Somerville, N. J.—The Atlantic Trading Corp., Inc., of Arlington, N. J., will move its headquarters from that point to Somerville on Apr. 1. This company handles imported bran, beet pulp and California alfalfa meal. It will occupy a 14-car warehouse on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

## NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Adolph O. Kraetzer, at one time with the grain firm of Moore & Co. and a former member of the Produce Exchange, died on Mar. 7, at the age of 76 years.

Albany, N. Y.—Private enterprise, in the shape of owners and operators of canal boats, has appealed to state authorities to push the project of a state-owned grain elevator for the Port of Albany. D. G. Williams, representative of the Federal Motorship Corp., has sent a letter to different legislative officials urging haste in building the elevator as an aid to business.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The illustrious George Wood, member of the Seymour-Wood Grain Co., and a past director of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, left on his honeymoon on Friday the 13th of March. He was married to the secretary in Mark Steele's office on last New Year's Eve and kept it quiet until this day. Mark Steele lost a fine sec'y, but George Wood is the winner. 'Tis ever thus between friends.—The "Shadow."

Buffalo, N. Y.—Howard J. Smith, elevator operator and grain dealer of this city for over a quarter of a century, died at Miami, Fla., on Mar. 10, from pneumonia. He retired from business about five years ago.

Gorham, N. Y.—Although Mr. Sutherland is undecided regarding rebuilding Harrington & Sutherland's elevator and storehouse that burned early this month, it is expected here that he will rebuild, as the elevator had long been an established business in this territory and served as a loading point for farm produce. The fire loss was estimated at \$15,000; partly insured. A freight car partially loaded with buckwheat, 2,000 bus. of grain in the elevator, a large quantity of beans and a quantity of stored cabbage were destroyed.

## NORTH DAKOTA

McGregor, N. D.—The National Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., is building a 40,000-bu. elevator here, local help being employed exclusively.

Pickert, N. D.—Organization of a Farmers Union Elvtr. was perfected here recently, with the assistance of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

Crosby, N. D.—The Crosby Flour Mill, owned by the Minot Flour Mill Co., has been bot by Duncan Munro, who has been managing it for the Minot Co.

Watford City, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for general repairs on its elevator here. A Richardson Automatic Scale will be a part of the new equipment.

Dawson, N. D.—The Wheat Growers took over the Powers Elvtr. here; they already had one elevator, known as the Farmers Elvtr.; both were closed about Feb. 1.—A. S. Hough, mgr., Southside Farmers Union.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A bill was passed by the North Dakota Legislature early in March, authorizing the appointment of a com'te of three to manage the State Mill & Elvtr. and to be directly responsible to the governor. As reported in the Feb. 11 Journals, Gov. Shafer had recommended to the legislature that a commission be appointed to manage the plant.

## OHIO

Andover, O.—A sweet feed plant is being put in by C. W. Wood, feed dealer.

Klondike, O.—Fire of undetermined cause destroyed the mill of Eugene Blair on Mar. 7.

Lisbon, O.—The Lisbon Milling Co. has added to its equipment a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Millers State Ass'n will hold its 27th annual meeting in Columbus, Apr. 16 and 17.—R. S. Willcox, sec'y-treas.

Fostoria, O.—Machinery for the new 25,000-bu. elevator under construction for the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n will be supplied by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Cleveland, O.—The date of the annual meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to be held in this city, at the Cleveland Hotel, has been changed to June 17 and 18, instead of June 16 and 17 as previously announced. Sec'y Cummings says: "Owing to the number of events happening in Ohio on the 16th at which Pres. Hoover will talk, it was thot best to change the date one day."

Lewisburg, O.—Clyde Pontius, who had operated his elevator here for 24 years, until it burned in February, has decided to rebuild. The new house will not be on the old location, which was leased from the railroad, but on a tract of land Mr. Pontius has bot located on the Cincinnati Northern tracks. Building will begin as soon as the plans are completed and weather will permit. After the completion of the elevator, the large storage warehouse, from which he has continued business since the fire, will be moved to the new location. Mr. Pontius writes: "I have purchased a site and also an abandoned elevator that I am wrecking and will erect same on the new location. I have most of the machinery."



Mt. Sterling, O.—Edward Whiteside's poultry and feed plant, together with his living quarters on the second floor, was burned on Mar. 7, at about 3 a. m.; loss, estimated at \$9,000; no insurance. Mr. Whiteside had been in business in this building for many years.

Grafton, O.—Contract to erect between 500,000 and 600,000 bu. re-inforced concrete additional storage for United Mills, Inc., subsidiary of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., has been let to the Jones Hettelsater Co. J. H. Irwin is pres. and general manager of the Grafton plant.

Delaware, O.—Regarding the recent improvements in our buildings, I have completed the installation of a sweet feed plant, consisting of a No. 3 hammer mill with the molasses process of equal capacity, also a 1-ton batch mixer. I have also added storage capacity to handle molasses in tank cars, and grain storage for 6,000 bus. of grain with receiving separator and hopper scales. Many who have seen this equipment declare that it is the best arrangement for handling grain and grinding feed that they have seen. Our company put up silos a few years ago, for handling coal, of about 600 tons' capacity, with electric hoist and monorail equipment. This feature, with the present addition to the plant, places us in a position to handle the farmers' business in a very satisfactory manner. I have been in the business of handling grain, feed and coal since 1903 and therefore have acquired valuable experience in these lines.—W. A. West, West Grain, Coal & Feed Co.

## OKLAHOMA

Norman, Okla.—Harold D. Larsh, manager of the Norman Milling & Grain Co., has been appointed postmaster of Norman.

Dawson, Okla.—The Sanders-Barnard Mill Co., operating a feed mill here, has recently added sweet feed equipment to its mill.

El Reno, Okla.—R. T. Howle, formerly of Wichita Falls, Tex., is sales manager of the El Reno Mill & Elevtr. Co. here, succeeding V. E. Thorne, resigned.

Waynoka, Okla.—A recent windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of J. O. Braught and Kate Braught, operating as the Braught & Braught Grain Co.

Tecumseh, Okla.—The new feed mill which Boucherie & Fox have been building was finished about the middle of March and is now in operation. It grinds all kinds of feed.

Okarche, Okla.—The Oscar Dow Elevtr. here was broken into Sunday night, Mar. 8, and the safe opened, but fortunately there was no money in it and a \$500 negotiable bond was overlooked. Entrance was gained by breaking a window.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The Pauls Valley Mill & Elevtr. Co. has recently installed some new machinery, including a hammer mill, seed cleaner and other machines. This mill operates what is said to be the largest corn sheller in the state, and gives employment to 10 men the year around.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Colbert Mill & Feed Co., of this city, has almost completed the erection of a new retail store building the first floor of which is to be used as a branch by the company, the first unit in a proposed expansion plan for branches in different parts of the city. The branch is being established for convenience and quicker delivery than is possible from the mill.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Malad, Ida.—A 30-ton a day feed mill for the manufacture of chicken and dairy feeds has been completed by Jones Bros. Elevtr. & Milling Co. The company's 200-barrel flour mill is running full time.

Seattle, Wash.—Manley Harshman, pres. of the Harshman Brokerage Co., of this city, recently went thru an operation for cancer of the lip and is now on the road to recovery. He is able to be out of the hospital.

Portland, Ore.—David Eaves, grain broker of this city, who was mentioned in the Feb. 11 Journals as being ill in one of the city hospitals, is reported to still be in a serious condition. An operation for toxic goitre was found necessary.

Seattle, Wash.—The Ryer Grain Co. has discontinued business and Frank Ryer is now with Russell, Miller & Co., grain and stock brokers.

Walla Walla, Wash.—June 19-20 has been set as the tentative dates for the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, subject to the approval of the board of directors. The convention will be held either in this city or in Spokane.

Portland, Ore.—Pres. Benedict, of the Portland Grain Exchange, has appointed the following on the warehouse and elevator com'te: A. M. Chrystall, chairman; Preston W. Smith, S. E. Mikkelsen and F. S. Roberts. The arbitration com'te is composed of: H. E. Sanford, chairman; A. M. Chrystall, S. E. Mikkelsen, A. M. Scott and Fay Malone.

Portland, Ore.—The margin on long May wheat was increased from 5c a bu. to 15c by the directors of the Portland Grain Exchange at a special meeting on Mar. 4, on account of the uncertainty of the Farm Board's May wheat policy. Altho the board offers wheat to exporters and mills for shipment to the Orient, it is not offering any for export to Europe.

Corvallis, Ore.—The Corvallis Feed & Seed Co. is constructing a new warehouse, to be 100x100 feet, 32 feet high, which it expects to have completed by July. The building will contain from 12 to 16 large grain bins, each having a capacity of from 40 to 50 tons. The new plant will be large enough to hold building materials, feed, seed and flour, and will be of re-inforced concrete.

Olympia, Wash.—House Bill No. 92, the Grain Warehouse Bill, passed both houses of the Washington Legislature and at last report was in the hands of the governor. It is said to be an improvement over the old law and has the endorsement of the department of agriculture of Washington. Senate Bill No. 82, giving the co-ops permission for 15% non-member business, was signed by the governor and became law on Mar. 3. Senate Bill No. 93, the weighmaster bill, passed both houses by large majorities and is now up to the governor. By agreement the city of Seattle was eliminated in one amendment, and the word "net" referring to weights, eliminated in another amendment.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Applicants for membership in the Commercial Exchange include the Acheson Flour Co., Inc.

Everett, Pa.—T. A. Claycomb and W. R. Speer have retired from the Electric Milling Co., and T. L. Perrin has purchased the entire interest in the business and will operate the mill hereafter.

Erie, Pa.—Application for a permit to cover the construction of a \$100,000 grain elevator has been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which started work on the foundation for the elevator last fall. This house will double the capacity of the Pennsylvania's grain docks here.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Lake Preston, S. D.—The Geo. P. Sexauer & Son Elevtr. Co. gave a free picture show Saturday afternoon, Mar. 7, at the Rex Theater here, featuring the value of seed disinfecting and also showing a film on corn, giving the most interesting features of the national corn husking contest held last fall.

Emery, S. D.—Wentz & Edwards have installed a new feed mixer in connection with their feed grinding business.

Colome, S. D.—C. L. Smith sold his elevator (which he purchased from the Nye & Jenks Grain Co. in 1928) to Dewey Frescoln and E. J. Randle, firm name Frescoln & Randle, who took it over Mar. 2, 1931.—Frescoln & Randle.

## SOUTHEAST

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Boaz Mill, which has been in the flour and feed business here for a number of years, has been bot by Masel E. Howell from W. O. Bookman.

Wrens, Ga.—The Wrens Flour Mill, burned last October, will be rebuilt before the next harvest, according to plans now in progress. The community of Wrens is planning to finance the project.

Mobile, Ala.—The McMillan & Harrison Grain Co.'s plant that was damaged by fire on Feb. 8, is being rebuilt. The company expects to have it ready to handle grain late in April or early in May.

Jacksonville, Fla.—B. H. Williamson, formerly state manager for the American Milling Co. has organized the Williamson Feed Co. and engaged in the feed and grain business at 1102 Myrtle Ave.

Grove Hill (Shenandoah p. o.), Va.—W. Louderback & Son have bot the controlling interest in the Grove Hill Mills, operating since 1880. The new owners will put the property in first class condition and manufacture flour and feed.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Baldwin Lewis Pace Co., and the Flynn-Harris-Bullard Co., of this city, and the Pace, Lewis Co., of Savannah, Ga., have consolidated and henceforth will do business as the Turpentine & Rosin Factors, Inc., handling turpentine operators' supplies, grain, feed and other products. The head offices of the new company are in the Barnett Nat'l Bank Bldg. The wholesale grocery dept. will maintain a branch at Valdosta, Ga. The new company has paid in capital in excess of \$5,000,000. Walter Ray is chairman of the board of directors, J. H. Pace is pres. and A. Lee Powell sec'y.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Warehouse Ass'n, Inc., incorporated, to deal in feeds and mill products. H. L. Hanes, H. T. Cotton and H. H. Phelps compose the company.

## TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—Another terminal elevator for Amarillo is one of the items on the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce's program for 1931.

Amarillo, Tex.—It is said that Gage A. Kent, of the Farmers Elevtr. & Feed Co., of Indianola, Ia., plans to open a plant in this city. He has patented a process for coating cottonseed cake used in preparing concentrated feeds.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Fire reported as caused by friction from fan shaft in purifier igniting wood housing making contact with shaft in Mill "A" of the Burrus Mill & Elevtr. Co. on Feb. 27 deeply charred the wood frame on the purifier and there was some water damage to stock in process of milling.

# FORT WORTH

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*Grain, Stocks, Provisions*



Childress, Tex.—It is reported that a large grain elevator is to be erected here.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—The feed mill of the Taylor Grain Co. was discovered to be on fire about 6 o'clock p. m., Feb. 28, but by the quick action of the fire company the fire was soon under control. The building was not damaged much, the loss being confined to the stock, some of which was damaged by water as well as fire.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Work on our 750,000-bu. addition is going on; we are doing our own construction. S. F. Hoehn is superintendent of construction. Work will be completed about Apr. 1, and will give us a storage capacity of approximately 1,450,000 bus.—Lone Star Elevtr., Walter Lucius, mgr. [Elevator operated by the J. C. Crouch Grain Co.]

## UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—B. L. Slack, sec'y of the Grain Exchange, mentioned in the last number of the Journals as seriously ill at the Dee Memorial Hospital, this city, at last reports was said to be a little improved.

## WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—A crew of 50 men is at work repairing two timber docks at Great Northern Elvtr. "S," getting ready for the opening of navigation.

Glenwood City, Wis.—M. J. Garske, whose elevator, feed mill and warehouse burned on Feb. 8, is reported to have been adjudicated a bankrupt, and a meeting of creditors was held on Mar. 25, at the city hall in New Richmond.

Madison, Wis.—The old sugar beet factory, east of the Capitol, has been remodeled into a sweet feed mill by James R. Garver, the capacity of the mill being about 10 tons per hour. It is equipped with a hammer mill, a large electro-magnetic separator and a molasses mixer.

Superior, Wis.—Rumors still persist regarding additional elevator storage for Superior, and the Soo Line officials have repeatedly denied that that railway contemplates building an elevator, the rumors continue to bob up. The abandoned Soo Line ore dock, which extended well out into St. Louis Bay, has been torn down as far south as Belknap St., and this site is declared to be the site of the elevator in the event that plans are made to build. Another rumor is that the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n is almost certain to decide to build an elevator within the next 30 days. Officials of the ass'n are said to have stated that they are desirous of building and will decide the mat-

ter soon. And a third rumor is that 20 acres of property in the vicinity of 43rd St. between Tower Ave. and the Northern Pacific tracks were purchased late in February for a Minneapolis concern and that the property is to be used for the construction of an elevator probably of 100,000-bus. capacity.

## Big Pools Doomed to Fail

From address by Dr. Jas. E. Boyle, Professor of Rural Economy, Cornell University, on Mar. 20 before Texas Cotton Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

The Farm Board began its career by setting up as fast as possible great national corporations for various agricultural commodities, the announced aim being power and control thru mere bigness.

A co-operative corporation built on the principle of monopoly power or any other power of control over price is built on quicksand. The Farm Board has already established great national corporations for commodities such as grain, wool, cotton, beans, livestock, pecans, and so on. The Farm Board has failed to recognize the weaknesses in structures of this kind.

The large centralized pool is contrary to farmer psychology. The more remote the head office is from the farmer, the more suspicious he is of it, and the more disloyal he becomes to it. When you form an association of farmers you cannot buck farmer psychology and succeed. The Farm Board has failed to recognize the weakness in its structure at this point.

The Big Pools have actually cost the farmers more than the competitive commercial system of marketing for the same service. The Federal Trade Commission found this to be true of the state-wide cotton pools. The Department of Agriculture found it to be true of the state-wide wheat pools. Since one principle of these big pools is to depend on contracts rather than service for their patronage, it is evident that their managers are not forced to be so alert and keen as managers of competitive businesses.

More extravagances can be tolerated and are tolerated. You are all familiar with one form of extravagance indulged in by these big pools now set up by the Farm Board, namely, the high salaries paid to men who were receiving much lower salaries under the competitive commercial system. To give but one example, which is typical. A friend of mine was receiving and earning six thousand dollars a year in the grain trade. When he joined one of the Farm Board grain pools, his salary was boosted to \$27,500. Farmers are naturally finding out that it costs them more to sell their commodities thru these Farm Board pools than thru regular commercial agencies. The Farm Board has overlooked the weakness in its structure at this point.

The Big Pool idea of the Farm Board I have described to you thus far is unsound for three reasons: because it is based on price control rather than service, because it is contrary to farmer psychology, and because it costs more than the present commercial system. There is another test of the big pool's unsoundness—and that is, the acid test of time. These huge central pools of the past have had a very high death rate. Like the great bridge across the St. Lawrence they have failed to stand the strain of performing a satisfactory marketing service at a reasonable price.

It was less than ten years ago when the young attorney from California came east and began a dramatic and profitable campaign of organizing large agricultural pools. For a time this new theory of marketing swept the country and seemed to be uni-

formly successful. There was the legal contract to compel deliveries, there was the large volume of business and large bargaining power concentrated in the hands of hired expert managers. There is an old proverb which says, Put not your trust in experts, especially if they have not come to the top thru competition and experience. These great central pools which sprang up quickly, soon disappeared. You recall the outstanding ones—three great tobacco pools, two state-wide potato pools, a nation-wide grain pool in the United States and a grain wheat pool in Canada.

Like the St. Lawrence bridge, each in its turn collapsed, and great was the fall thereof.

**Conspicuous Failures of Big Pools.**—It is interesting to recall in this connection that in the year 1925, at the peak year of big pool progress, the English Government sent a man named R. B. Forrester to the United States to study and report on our large-scale agricultural pools. He was favorably impressed with this system of farm marketing, and so reported to his home government. He mentions with approval the following big pools: The Sun-Maid Raisin Growers; The California Prune and Apricot Growers; The Northwest Wheat Growers; Burley Tobacco Growers; The Tri-State Tobacco Growers; The Dark Tobacco Growers. That was only five or six years ago, and yet these pools have all failed in their purpose since then and most of them have disappeared.

At the same time thousands of small local co-operatives in grain, dairy and livestock, which began business twenty or thirty years ago, have continued to do business in a successful way.

## Death of Horace G. Miller

Horace G. Miller, vice pres. of the Fuller Grain Co., at Kansas City, Mo., died of heart disease Mar. 8 at Oxford, Neb., while on his usual traveling trip thru the territory in the interest of his firm.

Altho 70 years old Mr. Miller liked to visit with the dealers, with whom he enjoyed a wide acquaintance.

In 1903 on the resignation of A. H. Bewsher, Mr. Miller, then residing at St. Joseph, Mo., was chosen secretary of the old Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, taking that office July 1, and continuing a few years until the organization was dissolved.

He then went with the Fuller Grain Co., and made his home in Kansas City, where he is survived by his widow and two daughters.



G. B. Ross, Ottawa, Kan., 1913 Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas, now Re-appointed.



Horace G. Miller, Kansas City, Mo., deceased.



### Fast Handling Legs in Country Elevator

"The fastest handling country elevator in America," is the claim made by C. C. Kellogg and H. H. Elam of the Wildorado Grain & Mercantile Co., for its new 83,000 bu. studded elevator at Wildorado, Tex. The elevating is done with two legs, each of which can lift 5,250 bus. per hour, making the total elevating capacity 10,500 bus. per hour. The loading out capacity is just about as fast, in fact a car can be loaded in 10 minutes, and the problem is less one of spotting the cars as fast as they can be filled.

The new elevator is a studded, iron-clad structure, 38x56 ft. on the ground, 64 ft. to the plate, with a 28 ft. pit and a 21 ft. cupola. The basement, the dumps and the hopped bottoms of the large bins are of reinforced concrete. The six main bins have capacities for 11,000 bus. each, the remaining part of the 83,000 bus. total capacity is made up by two overhead bins and the two dumps.

A 20x38 ft. double driveway is attached to the south side of the elevator. It has two all steel truck lifts, and two steel grates and steel hoppers. Both of the truck lifts are supplied with air from one tank, kept filled by a compressor operated by a 5 h.p. enclosed motor. The tank is fitted with a device for automatically shutting off the motor at the proper pressure. This double driveway permits two lines of trucks to operate thru the driveway simultaneously.

The two legs are duplicates. The casings inclose 14 inch, 6 ply rubber belts, carrying 13x7 inch Superior DP cups set on 12 inch centers. Each leg has a 20 h.p. enclosed motor transmitting its power thru a universal head drive, turning the head pulley at 44 r.p.m. Each leg has a top elevating capacity for 5,250 bus. per hour. White Star special distributors are used and double spouting permits running grain into any bin from either leg. SKF ball bearings are used on the head shafts and on the shafts in the White Star Non-chokeable Boots.

An unusual feature and an important factor in the speed with which cars may be loaded, is a large hopper built under the two 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales. Both the scales dump into this hopper, which is fitted with baffle plates to deflect the grain backward and forward in its passage to the bottom of the hopper, thereby thoroly mixing it and distributing it evenly at the bot-

tom of the hopper, regardless of whether one or both scales are dumping at the same time. Grain is taken from the bottom of the hopper by two loading spouts, the baffle plates causing each to get grain of equal quality. Both of these loading spouts empty into the same car, one into each end, thus filling the car quickly and evenly, making it unnecessary to trim cars after loading. Ten minutes from the time the spouts are tied in the car, the car is loaded and ready to be pushed off.

The elevator is built a good distance from other elevators so it has plenty of room for cars on the switch each way from the loading spout. A car puller will be installed with which to spot cars. A car receiving sink has been provided for unloading cars, in case the owners may desire to ship in grain and store it in transit.

The office is built some distance from the elevator. Before it is the 9x18 ft. platform of a 15-ton double-dial truck scale. This speeds up the weighing operations.

Earl Shepherd was the designer and builder of this fast handling house and completed it in record time. Space has been left in the cupola for installation of additional machinery.

The Wildorado Grain & Mercantile Co. is composed of C. C. Kellogg, H. H. Elam, Guy Robertson and I. N. Hutchins. Besides grain it handles hardware, groceries, implements, lumber and sundry other lines. It will continue to operate its old elevator as supplementary storage.

### Close Out the Valorization Scheme

If, by some feat of legerdemain, the farm board could be turned, even for a brief interval, into a commercial enterprise, it would give up its fiddling efforts to get rid of small parts of its burden by such expedients as "the export flour plan" and "the out-of-position wheat plan" and sell its wheat back to the country's grain merchants who know how to handle it and who could by their knowledge and business ability help to salvage a maximum amount of the government's loss. The farm board, relieved of a job beyond its ability, then could turn its efforts back to co-operative marketing, in which field, if in any, it conceivably may accomplish something.

Nor does the sale of the whole stock of wheat offer any considerable difficulty. It is true that the board, in surrendering its cash wheat in a period of obstructed future trading, would have temporarily to supply the place of speculation and provide buying power to absorb the trade's hedges in December or May deliveries; but this would be a small task as compared with its present burden. With any sort of fortune and with the surplus actually moving out to market, distant futures at under seventy cents soon would appeal to speculative judgment and the board could unload its holdings upon the public. With its possessions in perfectly liquid futures, it would stand a much better chance of recouping than through its present blundering attempts to juggle scores of millions of bushels of actual wheat.

No one now makes any pretense that the board's operations are otherwise than speculative and governed less by concern for the grower, who for several months has been virtually out of the picture, than by hope of recouping some part of its lost millions. What once was altruism now is merely the gambler's despairing last plunge, taken with little knowledge of the hazards and with hope of winning based on nothing but a possible crop calamity somewhere in the world.

The first duty of every one concerned is to close out the valorization scheme before it creates even greater disaster. Only stupidity and obstinacy stand in the way of a practical solution.—*Northwestern Miller.*

### Proposed Extension of Federal Inspection

The U. S. D. A. has under consideration a proposed regulation under the grain standards act dealing with grain which moves in interstate commerce from a place at which no inspector licensed under that act is located to a place at which no such inspector is located, but which in the course of its transportation passes through an inspection point. At the present time grain may be sold by grade and shipped from a non-inspection point to a non-inspection point without any requirement that it be officially inspected and graded by a licensed inspector, regardless of whether it passes through a point at which official inspection under the act is maintained.

The proposed regulation is as follows:

In the case of grain sold by grade and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection, from a point at which no licensed inspector is located, destined to a point at which no such inspector is located, and which passes en route thru an inspection point market meeting the conditions outlined below, the licensed inspector shall inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of such grain at a reasonable fee and without discrimination, and shall furnish a copy of the inspection certificate to the shipper thereof. The inspection points to which this provision shall apply are those markets at which there is an organized grain exchange which (1) requires of its members by published rule or by-law that all grain arriving at said market which has not been previously inspected shall be inspected, graded and certificated; (2) has made satisfactory arrangements with railroad companies to bulletin daily with the inspection department the receipts of all grain arriving at said market; and (3) has notified the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that these conditions have been met.

In order to afford interested parties an opportunity for expression of their views on this subject a hearing will be held in Room 411 of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. at Washington, D. C., beginning at 10:00 a. m., April 7. Persons unable to attend this hearing may submit written communications to be received not later than the above date.

### Books Received

**LEATHER BELTING** Manual has just been issued, and is the first and only authoritative up-to-date book on leather belting, containing chapters on Leather Manufacture, Physical Properties of Belting Leather, Methods of Manufacture of Leather Belting, Belting Practice, Installation and Care of Leather Belting, Leather Belts on Motor Installations, Belt Drive Engineering, Belt Research, Specifications and Inspection, and Tables, Nomographs and Plots, for the draftsman, plant engineer, production engineer and superintendent in every plant, the construction engineer and millwright. All the larger American manufacturers of leather belting contributed data for this book, which was written by Professors Haven and Swett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Cloth, 249 pages, indexed. Published by the American Leather Belting Ass'n, New York. Price, \$1.50.

**CORN EARWORM.**—The corn earworm, it is estimated, causes a loss amounting to \$40,000,000 annually. Every corn grower, with little extra cost or effort, may reduce his loss from earworm ravages by at least one-half if he will select a variety of corn well suited to his local conditions, but having a long tight husk, and will plant this variety as early as it is possible to get good germination and growth. The purpose of the early planting is to have the ears silk before the moths of the earworm become abundant. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1651-F, The Corn Earworm as an Enemy of Field Corn in the Eastern States, may be secured free by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



83,000-bu. Studded Elevator of Wildorado Grain & Merc. Co. at Wildorado, Tex.



### Soy Bean Marketing

BY J. G. CLEMMONS, VIRDEN, ILL., *before Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n*

Since the elevator companies are forced to handle commercial beans on about a 5 cent margin, it is quite essential that great care be taken in inspection and grading as the beans are received from the grower. I have found that a probe, such as is used by grain inspectors is most practical since the dirt and foreign material naturally settle in the bottom of the load; by probing one reaches the entire depth of the load. The sample is then passed thru dockage sieves and over the scales, thus readily determining the proportions of foreign material and splits which generally are the most important factors in lowering the grade.

Such a method is quite convincing to the grower, who advances no argument against the systematic method of determining grades, and subsequent dockage for lower grades. The systematic scale of discounts set up by the bean purchasers is simple as ABC and aids the shipper in figuring discounts both with the grower and purchaser.

**HANDLING AND CONDITIONING:** On account of the numerous methods of harvesting beans, it is quite necessary to clean and blend the various lots of beans received. Cocked and threshed beans are more frequently received with higher moisture and more foreign material than the combined beans, so by blending the two a happy medium and possibly a No. 2 grade may be obtained. We found, however, that on account of the extreme drought this year, the factor which lowered the grade mainly to No. 3 beans was the excessive amount of splits.

Experience has taught that beans carrying over 16 per cent moisture are dangerous and should be cleaned and run in the car for quick shipment; once a soybean starts out of condition it is certain to advance to the heating and sour stage and the result is a heavy damage content, carrying an oxidized condition; in which case much trouble is caused over the shipment with the processor or the receiver. Discounts are never satisfactory to the shipper under such conditions. Don't run beans in the elevator, except when it is necessary.

**COMMERCIAL:** Production in the state of Illinois has grown from some 7,500 to 6,000,000 bus. in the last 10 years; industries have guaranteed a price to the grower for the last 2 years. This was done to encourage the production to such an extent that they might have sufficient quantity available to insure steady production of the numerous products derived from soybeans. Industries demanding soybeans have succeeded in the program of development. Now we are faced with the problem of setting up a regular channel such as we have in grains, thru which soybeans may be marketed.

Among soybean processors we have a confused condition, aggravated by different organizations striving to gain control of the soybean industry on one side and faced on the other with the necessity of a more drastic tariff on imported meal and oils from foreign countries, mainly Manchuria, which produces 90 per cent of the world's supply. Importations for the first 11 months of 1930 were 53,000 tons of meal or the equal of 2,250,000 bus. of soybeans. If this volume were covered with prohibitive tariff our surplus of beans would not exist.

The large eastern dairy interests no longer contract ahead for their requirements of soybean by-products for dairy feed. They buy where they get the cheapest price. Today with tariff included, imported meal is \$32, our seaboard, forcing the price of domestic

beans considerably under the \$1 mark to the farmer in Illinois.

One bushel of beans makes approximately 48 lbs. of meal and 7½ lbs. of oil. The balance of 4½ lbs. is wasted. It requires under the present conditions about 45 cents per bu. to ship, process, and market soybeans in a commercial way.

Practically 50 per cent of the beans produced in the United States and sold for commercial use are produced in Illinois. This explains our interest in the industry, which in Illinois has grown from 1,500,000 bus. of beans going to the processors in 1929, to 4,000,000 bus., going to the same processors in 1930.

**SEED:** This year promises an increased demand for seed from Illinois since Illinois and other states will all have an increase in acreage. Drought stricken areas will likewise increase the demand.

According to official estimates there is no surplus of quality seed beans on hand to

meet the increased demand this spring. Southern states are slow to come in the market on account of financial difficulties, but as soon as the funds are available will be heavy in their demands for the colored varieties of beans generally used in that section where hay varieties are used. Such popular varieties as Wilson, Laredo, Ebony, Virginia, Mammoth Yellow and others will be in demand in the south, while thru the states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio such commercial varieties as Illini, Manchua, Dunfield, and others will find favor.

The elevator man who enters the seed field should carefully select pure strains of soybeans adapted to his section, and his own trade requirements, and keep only samples which are lower than 14 per cent in moisture, 95 per cent in germination and run reasonably pure in variety. He will always find a buyer for a good car of seed beans at a substantial premium over milling bean prices.

[Concluded in column 2 of page 376.]

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## Supply Trade

**Chicago, Ill.**—The offices of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. have been moved to 230 N. Michigan Av.

It is a surprising fact that there are few seasoned advertisers who have ever allowed themselves to become back-sliders.

**Dayton, O.**—The middle west offices of the Mayapan Cordage Mills, Inc. have been moved to the Dayton Industries Bldg.

**New York, N. Y.**—The first National Exposition of Mechanical Handling will be held in the Grand Central Palace Nov. 30 to Dec. 5.

**Concordia, Kan.**—The Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co. has recently taken over the manufacture and distribution of the Sucker Grain and Elevator Renovator.

**Baltimore, Md.**—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the decision of the lower court granting the M. A. Long Co. judgment for \$155,098.37 on a mechanics' lien against the Keystone Portland Cement Co.

**Dayton, O.**—We have recently merged the Maroa Mfg. Co. and the Bel-Kel Mfg. Co. These plants will be moved to this city where the manufacture of Boss and Kelso car loaders will be continued.—J. E. Finn, Pneumatic Grain Mchy. Co.

**Port Huron, Mich.**—For alleged refusal to take bags on a contract the Reid Brokerage Co. has been made defendant in a suit by the bag manufacturer for \$1,100 damages. The contract called for 10,000 salvage bean bags and 10,000 burlap bean bags.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—E. Lee Heidenrich has recently brought out a protective lining for the interior of concrete walls. It is claimed the application of this lining will minimize the adhesion of granular matter and wet grain to the walls, thereby greatly enlarging the field of usefulness of the concrete storage tank.

**Chicago, Ill.**—A meeting called Mar. 4 by the Rubber Mfrs. Ass'n, and attended by representatives of eight belting manufacturers, one machinery manufacturer, four elevator engineers and the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents discussed a tentative standard specification for elevator leg and conveyor belting. Some progress was made and another meeting will be called at a later date for further discussion, when the results of tests decided upon at the first meeting are available. This was the first attempt to bring together interested parties other than belting manufacturers.

### Pulverized Iron for Waterproofing Concrete

Examination of a piece of concrete under a powerful microscope will show it to be of a cellular nature. We can readily understand how this must necessarily be when we stop and consider that it originally contained water. This water, of course, if in excess of that required for the crystallization of the concrete, has to come out or the concrete would never dry out and it could not possibly get out unless the concrete was more or less porous.

In order to have a perfectly dry structure it is necessary to waterproof the concrete because if the water could get out other water certainly could get in again and in time completely through it. The inside of

concrete walls are very often damp even though no water can be seen actually coming through.

What is probably the best and at the same time the simplest way to waterproof concrete is by what is known as the iron method. This system works equally well on either the inside or outside of both old and new buildings.

The iron used for this purpose is in a finely pulverized state and is simply mixed with water and applied with a brush.

The water in this mixture when it soaks into the concrete carries these fine iron particles along with it and when they rust which they do very rapidly due to the sal ammoniac previously added to hasten the process they swell up to about four times their original size and close the pores completely. Iron does not deteriorate with age and a wall or floor waterproofed by this method is therefore permanently waterproof.

A final coat of pure cement mixed with water may be brushed on over the iron to bring the wall back to its original color. No gradual change of color of this final coat during the course of years takes place as might be expected on account of the undercoat of rust.

The iron method of waterproofing is just as successful on masonry and brick structures as on concrete.

All of us have seen at various times concrete walls where the concrete has disintegrated in spots and large portions have scaled off. Many times too we have noticed where these spots have been repaired only to have the patch fall off.

To remedy this condition the broken part is cleaned of all loose material and a coating of iron is applied. For the patch itself a small amount of iron is added to the concrete mix. In this instance the iron is used not for its waterproofing qualities but for the purpose of forming a bond between the old wall and the new material in the patch. No better demonstration of how well the iron works for this purpose can be had than by cementing a couple of pieces of brick together with it. If properly done they cannot possibly be pulled apart.

Another use of pulverized iron in concrete construction is as a floor hardener. Slightly larger particles are used for this purpose and they are scattered over the top coat and troweled in before it has set. The wearing qualities of a floor is increased anywhere from two to five times by this simple process. This is especially noticeable where the floor is subjected to hard wear from iron wheeled trucks as in warehouses and loading platforms. A floor so hardened is also practically waterproof, oilproof and dustproof.

In a great many of the buildings of recent construction the architects have specified the use of this material in the plans. At the Merchandise Mart in Chicago, the world's largest building a carload and a half of floor hardener was used.

### Soy Bean Marketing

[Continued from page 375.]

Soybeans are here to stay as an important legume crop. Prepare to handle them in an economical way. Encourage production in your community. They make a crop that under most all conditions bring a good cash return and at the same time, thru being a legume, build up soil fertility, indirectly making it possible for the elevator to receive greater volume in the grain business. The soybean has passed thru the experimental stage in Illinois and a dozen other states and will soon be handled thru the same marketing channels that now operate on grain.

## Grain Carriers

The annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on Nov. 18 and 19.

The present indications are for the earliest opening on record of navigation on the Great Lakes, as well as on the St. Lawrence river. The lake at Duluth was free of ice, last week.

The American Barge Line Co., has applied to the I. C. C. for a certificate, under the Denison act, to operate on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Illinois and the Missouri rivers.

**Welland, Ont.**—The worst landslide in many years occurred in the new Welland canal, on Mar. 14, when a portion of the West bank, 500 feet long and 50 feet high, collapsed and pushed great masses of gravel and rock into the channel.

Grain and grain products, loadings in Mo., Kan., Okla., Ark., and the southwestern part of Ill., for the months of April, May and June are estimated to total 80,886, against actual loadings in this territory of 87,666 during the corresponding period last year.

The Shannon Grain Co. of Carleton has made an informal complaint to the Nebraska state railway commission charging that the Union Pacific has failed to furnish cars of the proper specification and that the grain company has been charged with larger cars than needed or ordered.

Gross railway operating revenues for Jan. amounted to \$365,899,754, compared with \$451,458,786 in Jan., 1930 or a reduction of nineteen per cent. Operating expenses in Jan. this year totaled \$294,081,947 compared with \$356,664,032 in the same month last year, or a reduction of 17.5 per cent.

Total freight car loadings during Jan. and Feb. 1931, were 6,326,222 against 7,753,451 for the same period in 1930, and 8,315,792 for the same period in 1929. Grain car loadings for the week ending Feb. 28 were 41,050, a decrease of 4,054 from the same week last year, and of 5,455 from the same week, two years ago.

Merchant vessels launched throughout the world in 1930 represented a larger volume of tonnage than for any year since 1921, which was the culmination of the shipbuilding boom begun during the war. Launchings were almost 100,000 gross tons in excess of the total for 1929, but were nearly 350,000 tons less than for the last pre-war year, 1913.

**Montreal.**—Claims aggregating \$153,107 based on the value of 211,000 bus. of wheat, have been filed in court by the Canadian Atlantic Grain Co., Ltd., and the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co., Inc., in two actions against the Red Barge Line, Ltd. In each instance, the companies claim the grain

### New Complaints

In 24312, the Barteldes Seed Co., of Lawrence, Kans., filed a complaint against the A. T. & S. F., et al, alleging unjust and unreasonable rates on carload shipments of cane seed from points in Kan., and Colo. to points in Texas for re-shipment. Reparation is asked for.

In 24313, the Gateway Hay Co., of Kansas City, Mo., filed a complaint against the St. L.-S. F., et al, alleging unreasonable charges on hay, from Wetumpka, Okla., to Shreveport, La. Reasonable rates and reparation are asked for.



was shipped by them from Port Arthur last July on boats belonging to the defendant companies, the cargoes being consigned to the order of the Bank of Montreal with instructions to notify the Canada Atlantic Grain Export Co. The grain was unloaded into harbor commissioners' elevators here, the plaintiffs contend. The plaintiffs presented bills of lading on Feb. 17 last but their demand for the grain was refused. The action asks possession of the grain or its value in cash.

### The Grain Rate Case

Although no word has been given out officially as to what the next move of the carriers is to be in the grain rate case, it is reported by those who should know, that they are making the necessary preparations for appeal to the courts.

In the meantime, the state of Nebraska has called on the Commission to ascertain from the carriers whether or not they intend to contest in the courts the validity of the order in No. 17000, part 7, grain and grain products. This request is made in a petition asking the Commission to set aside the order postponing the effective date of the order to June 1.

If the Commission ascertains that the carriers intend to contest the order in the courts, says the state, then the carriers' petition for additional time to comply with the order should be denied. If that is not the carriers' intention and the Commission finds further time is necessary for the carriers to comply with the Hoch-Smith order, the state says that the Commission should direct the carriers to put on a large force to prepare the tariffs in order that the added time may be reduced to a minimum. The state takes the position that the shippers are entitled to know when the rates are to be

made effective, and that they should be made effective with the least possible delay.

The Helena, (Ark.), Traffic Bureau has asked for a supplemental report and order requiring the carriers to publish and maintain to, from and through Helena, proper rates, and the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis has asked for a clarification of the findings in connection with transit on self-rising, phosphated, and pancake flours.

It is announced that the carriers have agreed to accord middlings and semolina the grain rates the same as flour. Farina also will be carried at the grain rate except on transcontinental traffic, where it will carry its present rate, which is slightly higher than that on flour or wheat.

### I. C. C. Decisions

In 22821, General Mills, Inc., successor to the Red Star Milling Co., vs. C. R. I. & P., the Commission which had previously dismissed the complaint on the finding that the movement was intrastate, has reopened the proceeding for rehearing at a time and place to be determined.

In 23,750, Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., et al, vs. C. R. I. & G. et al, Examiner Konigsberg proposes dismissal. He said that claims for reparation and waiver of undercharges on shipments of wheat from points in Okla. to Ft. Worth, Tex., and forwarded to Fresno, Calif. were barred by the statute of limitations.

In 23,109, Lake Charles Rice Milling Co. of Louisiana, Inc., vs. Abilene & Southern. Interstate rates on clean rice, rice bran, rice polish and brewer's rice, in carloads, from Lake Charles, La., and Louisiana Group 6 points, to Texas, found not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful, except that rates on clean rice are found unreasonable. Reasonable basis of rates prescribed.

In 23,631, Hardeman-King Co., vs. C. R. I. & G. et al, Examiner Rice found rates, wheat, Stratford and Texhoma, Tex., to points in Texas over interstate routes, unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded 21 cents to Vernon and 35 cents to Kenedy, Taylor, San Antonio, Yorktown, Victoria, West Port Arthur, Brady, Lufkin, Jasper, Livingston and Galveston. He recommends that waiver of outstanding undercharges be authorized.

In 23,597, Rea-Patterson Milling Co., vs. Mo.-Pac., et al, the complaint attacking rates on grain from Kansas points to Coffeyville, Kas., there milled in transit and the products shipped to points in La., and Miss., was dismissed. The Commission said rates assailed were to some extent improperly related to the rates from Oklahoma, but that they were not shown to have been unreasonable. It said as rates for the future from and to the points considered had been prescribed in Grain and Grain Products, 164 I. C. C. 619, no finding for the future was necessary.

### Tariffs Suspended

In I. and S. 3581, the Commission suspended from Mar. 20, until Oct. 20, the operation of certain schedules proposing to restrict the transit provisions on grain or grain products so that the out-of-line hauls will be waived only on traffic originating at or destined to specified points on the A. T. & S. F. and points beyond on connecting lines.

In I. and S. 3495, switching at Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., and related points, proposed increased switching charges at Kansas City, Mo.-Kans., found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered canceled without prejudice to the filing of schedules in conformity with the findings.



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# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

## Ship Loses Lien for Freight After Unloading

The McLaughlin Grain Co. chartered the barge Alexander Maitland for barley from Ft. William, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., for export to the United Kingdom, the B/L designating the Grand Trunk Elevator as the care party.

The barge arrived at Port Huron in tow and was made fast alongside the Grand Trunk Elevator on Dec. 7, 1924. The unloading of the cargo began the same day and continued, with intervals of suspension at night, until Dec. 9 at 5:15 a. m., when a fire starting in the elevator destroyed it and was communicated to the barge, resulting in damage to the barge and her cargo.

About one-fourth of the cargo had been unloaded when the fire occurred. During the progress of the fire it became necessary to remove the barge in order to save the cargo. There was no other grain elevator at Port Huron, and the barge was towed a short distance from the elevator dock to a coal dock. The following day libelant formally abandoned the barge to the hull underwriters as a total loss. On the day of the fire, and before the abandonment of the barge, libelant made demand on the McLaughlin Co. for payment of the freight. Upon the refusal of payment by that company, notice was given to it that a libel would be filed, and the master was instructed to retain the cargo until the freight was paid.

Thereafter the McLaughlin Co. paid the freight on that part of the cargo that was unloaded before the fire. Shortly after the fire the cargo underwriters took charge of the grain remaining on the barge, and on Dec. 13 made a sale of it to Jas. Richardson & Sons under a bill of sale reciting that "it is understood and agreed by the said grantees that said cargo is sold as is and where is and all expenses in connection with the unloading and taking possession of said cargo, including the expense of moving said vessel from the unloading point to a mooring place within the limits of the harbor of Port Huron, and also including any imposts or duties that may be levied against the same shall be borne by said grantees." Prior to the sale representatives of the claimants went aboard the barge, and, without informing the master that they were interested in the grain, asked and received his permission to examine it. On Dec. 14 claimants caused the barge to be towed, with the consent of its master, to another dock where they had prepared means for unloading the remainder of the cargo. The libel was filed Dec. 15, and the following day the cargo was seized by the United States marshal. Bond was executed by claimants promptly thereafter and the cargo released and unloaded. The barge was sold by the underwriters on Jan. 20 and libelant at their request executed to the purchaser a bill of sale. No claim to the unpaid freight involved was ever made by the hull underwriters.

Jas. Richardson & Sons claimed to be owners of the barley, and the Jenkins Steamship Co., owner of the barge filed a libel against the firm for the freight. The U. S. District Court of Michigan gave judgment for the steamship company and Richardson & Sons took an appeal, which was

decided adversely to them by the U. S. Circuit Court on Nov. 5, 1930.

**The Court said:** It was shown in the proofs that under the port custom it was the duty of the Grand Trunk Elevator, as agent of the cargo owner, to furnish the place for and bear the expense of discharging the cargo, and that the only expense that libelant was bound to bear was the charge made by the elevator for the use of the power shovel or other means for getting the grain to the foot of the elevator leg in the ship. This latter expense the libelant was prepared to pay. Moreover, it moored its barge alongside the elevator in position for unloading and made a tender of delivery according to the custom of the port. The caretaker actually accepted the delivery after opportunity for inspection and had unloaded a part of the cargo when the fire occurred, and after the fire libelant stood by ready to have the unloading finished until a complete delivery was effected by the claimants' acceptance of the remainder of the cargo on board the barge. We have no doubt that in these circumstances and under the port usage thus shown the libelant earned its freight.

It is unquestionably true that a lien on the cargo for the freight will not remain after the shipowner has parted unconditionally with the goods. But the circumstances in this case show, in our opinion, that libelant retained possession of the grain until after the libel was filed. The master of the barge, with other seamen, remained aboard until after the serving of the attachment on the cargo. It is said, however, for claimants that the abandonment of the barge was absolute, relating back to the time of the disaster and constituting the hull underwriters the owner of the property, and that, having parted with the barge, libelant could not retain possession of the cargo, but the master was in possession, not only of the barge, but also of the cargo for the underwriters alone. We may concede that when a loss takes place for which an abandonment is made, the abandonment when accepted or when it finally becomes effective relates back to the date of the disaster. Yet it does not result that a master who remains in charge does so as the agent of the underwriters alone. And it was not so held in the *Sarah Ann*, Fed. Cas. No. 12,342. It was said in that case that the master "is not exclusively the agent of the original owners of the ship," and, further, that "the common doctrine is that the master is the agent of all concerned in the voyage."

The fact that the title to the hull passed from the libelant does not mean that possession of the cargo was surrendered. The cases which claimants cite on this point do not so hold. The master in charge of the barge was "the agent of all concerned in the voyage." In our opinion he was in possession of the cargo as agent of the libelant, and he remained in such possession until the libel was filed. It is immaterial that libelant sought to recoup the wages of the master and crew from the hull underwriters under the "sue and labor clause" of the hull policies. Its claim under that clause of the policies is based upon an independent contract that has no pertinency to the possession of the cargo.

Nor is there any merit in the contention that the libel cannot be sustained because it was filed before the cargo had been actually unloaded and delivered. If there were a factual basis for this claim, it would not be fatal to the enforcement of the lien if libelant were otherwise entitled to it before the hearing, but would only be pertinent to the matter of costs. However, such a delivery as entitled the libelant to its freight was effected at the time of the purchase by claimants, who accepted delivery on board the barge although the master retained sufficient possession thereafter to support the lien until the libel was filed.—44 Fed. Rep. (2d) 761.

**The Farmers National Grain Corporation** now has 22 offices. Before fall we expect to have a complete network of offices all the way to the Atlantic Ocean. Our method is to keep our bids as high as we can to the co-operative organizations. — Joshua M. Chilton.

## Bushel by Weight or Measurement?

The Glidden Farmers Elevator Co., Glidden, Ia., was made defendant in a suit brought by a landlord, Salinger, to recover on a landlord's lien.

The tenant, Solt, had divided the corn, placing one-half in each of two cribs, as provided by his lease, wherein the county auditor was named as arbitrator. The county auditor found that landlord was entitled to 2,784 bus. of corn on the cob; but the corn delivered to the elevator company was shelled and amounted to 1,869 bus. and 44 lbs. In court the landlord said "I never got the difference between the 1,869 and 2,784 bus." The landlord's lawyer said, "If crib measure complies with the contract between plaintiff and Solt, or the award thereunder, defendant owes plaintiff nothing. If either calls for bushels of statute weight, defendant owes plaintiff for 1,055 bushels and 50 pounds of corn of the value at least of \$1.08 per bushel. This 1,055 bushels is the difference between 2,784 bushels of corn by crib measure and 2,784 statute weight bushels."

The Supreme Court of Iowa on June 23, 1930, decided in favor of defendant, Glidden Farmers Elevator Co., holding that the auditor was authorized to figure the corn any way he wanted to. The court said:

It is shown without dispute that plaintiff's rental was one-half of the corn raised by Solt on appellant's farm. It is shown without serious dispute that the corn so raised was divided by Solt and one-half thereof was placed in the west crib on the farm as appellant's share. The appellant knew, or is presumed under the facts to have known, the kind of corn set apart to him by the arbitrator. The stipulation of settlement in the attachment proceeding caused that action and all matters incident thereto to pass out of the picture. The arbitrator, as provided by the lease, did make his award by adopting the usual and customary method in determining the number of bushels of ear corn in a crib, and the method adopted was known to the agent of the appellant at the very time. The appellant has received all of the corn which was set aside to him by his tenant and admeasured to him by the arbitrator.

Considerable emphasis has been placed by appellant in argument on the statutory provision governing "commodities sold by the bushel," the measure of which shall be determined by avoirdupois weight: "corn on the cob (field) 70 pounds. Corn, shelled (field) 56 pounds." Section 3236, Code 1924. It will be remembered that the award in the instant case was by crib measurement of "corn on the cob" and that no such corn was delivered at the elevator. We discover nothing in the record as to what this corn (on the cob) would have weighed if so delivered.—231 N.W. Rep. 366.

**Montevideo, Uruguay**—Importation of foreign wheat while domestic markets are lower than the price decreed by Congress Feb. 7, 1930, has been prohibited by the National Administrative Council. The price set was 5 pesos per 100 kilos (about 95 cents per bu.), but this is likely to be modified on the new crop, according to Clarence C. Brooks, American Commercial Attache.

## Insurance Notes

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—The dust explosion in the elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons on Feb. 18, besides causing the fire, tore buckets from the belt in the leg in which it occurred, blew the corrugated steel off the head house and blew out doors and windows on the ground floor. Linseed meal was being elevated at the time of the explosion.

**Unemployment** at several large plants is being relieved under instructions from the general management to make all fire protection improvements for which suggestions and recommendations are on file, including construction of fire walls, extension of water systems and moving hazardous equipment to safer locations, the work being done largely by the plant force of men.



# Field Seeds

## Seed Trade Notes

The Leonard Seed Co. of Chicago has taken a 5 year lease on the store room at 218 West Madison St.

The L. L. Olds Seed Co., of Madison, Wis., has taken over the R. H. Lang Seed Co., of Jefferson.

The annual convention of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Empress hotel, Victoria, B. C., on May 28-29.

A shortage of cash may result in the purchase of much poor seed this spring, a practice that always proves "penny wise and pound foolish."

So important a place does seed occupy in our general agricultural program that quality alone should be the paramount issue. Untested seed should never be planted.

Korean lespedeza is not recommended as a legume for Minnesota, as it cannot be depended upon to produce seed, according to A. C. Army, farm crop specialist at University Farm.

The Hessian fly infestation in western Iowa is reported as very serious this spring. State entomologist Drake believes the loss from this source will exceed that of 1922, when it amounted to \$1,500,000.

R. K. McMillan, a partner in the W. H. Letton Seed Co., of Atlanta, Ga., died on Mar. 2, after a protracted illness. He was well known to the trade, having been in the seed business for many years.

Richmond, Va.—Kelloggs & Miller Sales Corporation, maximum capital, 150 shares without par value, Chas. Talbott Young, president; has been incorporated to buy, sell and deal in flaxseed and by-products thereof.

Fort Collins, Colo.—Because of non-hardy seed, depleted soil fertility or disease, alfalfa yields have been decreasing for the past 10 or 15 years, says T. G. Stewart, extension agronomist at the Colorado Agricultural college.

Shipments of 1930-crop seed are indicated to be smaller for Sudan grass and sumac sorgo ("cane") but larger for amber and orange sorgo in reports from country shippers to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

#### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

#### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

#### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

#### PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

#### SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Illinois farmers are being warned against growing Trebi barley. Even a small amount of this type will ruin the chances of a car of barley selling for matting or pearling purposes, according to L. F. Rickey, associate in grain marketing at the Univ. of Ill.

It is reported that the \$300,000 originally appropriated by the legislature of Oklahoma, for the purchase of field and garden seed for the drouth-stricken farmers of that state, has all been spent, and another appropriation of a like amount has been asked for.

A part of the plan for those who attend the convention of the Southern Seedsmen at Paducah, Ky., on June 18-20, is to go from there on Sunday by auto, or bus to Louisville for the seed conventions that are to be held there the following week, stopping en route, for a visit to Mammoth Cave.

Extensive corn variety tests on four farms near Papillion, Tekamah, West Point, and Madison, Neb., in 1930 indicate that certain kinds of hybrid seed corn are worth planting but that little if any profit can be obtained by planting commercial lots of hybrid seed corn at the present stage of hybrid seed development.

The Kansas State Agricultural College is warning farmers of that state against the extravagant claims being made for Grohoma. Blackhull sorghum has been found to out-yield Grohoma and the price for that seed is much less. At the Hays station Grohoma produced 27.2 bu. per acre, and feterita produced 33.5 bu.

In field tests conducted by the U. S. D. A. in 1929 two comparatively new varieties of hemp—Michigan Early and Chinamington—gave rather greater yields than the common Kentucky variety, which is generally grown in this country. The tests were made in Wisc., the chief hemp-growing state. Other states which grow hemp are Ky. and Ill.

## Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo Market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike for week ending March 21:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old.....	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$10.20
Prime clover, new.....	14.75	14.75	14.75	10.75
Prime choice cash, new	15.00	15.00	15.00	.....
Prime choice cash, old	14.55	14.55	14.55	.....
March .....	14.75	14.75	14.75	10.75
October .....	13.75	13.00	13.75	11.00
December .....	14.00	13.25	14.00	.....
Alsike				
Cash .....	14.00	14.00	14.00	10.50
March .....	14.00	14.00	14.00	10.50

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
ALFALFA—RED CLOVER  
BLUE GRASS—CANE—SUDAN  
AND MILLET  
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES  
**RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.**  
Kansas City, Mo.

## ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri

## Seed Trade Marks

Theodore F. Borst, Framingham Centre, Mass., filed ser. No. 303,044, the words "Little Tree Farms," for vegetable, garden and field seeds, etc.

Henry W. Von Damm, Brooklyn, N. Y., filed ser. No. 299,741, the words "Old Dutch" with the initials V.D. in a diamond shaped figure between the two, for grass seed, etc.

## LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

### BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

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of Verified Origin Clover and Common Alfalfa, also State Certified Sealed and Tagged Grimm, all hardy Western Grown, at convenient distributing points and solicit your inquiry.

Our service and the quality of our merchandise are the best, and being buyers direct from producers, our prices are well in line.

## Occidental Seed Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



Timothy—Red Clover  
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SEED & COAL CO.  
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Growers and Wholesalers  
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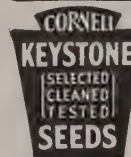
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GENUINE tagged and sealed REGISTERED MONTANA grown GRIMM produced on dry-land PEDIGREED fields under the direct supervision of the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n. Write for samples and prices, large or small lots.

Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers Association  
Glasgow, Montana



### Smut Resistant Wheat Discovered

Several productive lines of hard red winter wheat which are highly resistant to both kinds of stinking smut have been isolated from the ordinary Turkey red variety, Dr. T. A. Kiesselbach and Arthur Anderson of the Nebraska Experiment Station report in Research Bulletin 51. Three of the new selections of wheat appeared to be as cold resistant as Nebraska 60, a standard and extensively grown variety in the state. The same 3 selections yielded between 4 and 5 bushels per acre more than Nebraska 60, and ripened from 1 to 3 days earlier last year.

Some of the new selections of wheat are said to be so resistant to all of the different kinds of stinking smut that the annual seed treatment for prevention of smut appears unnecessary. In case continued experiments turn out as favorably as those in the past, one or more of these selections of new wheat will probably be increased for seed distribution to farmers of the state. None of the new seed is available now, it still being in the nursery row stage of experimental tests.

### A Concerted Smut Fight

A concerted effort to reduce losses from stinking smut of wheat which last year amounted to \$5,000,000 in the spring-wheat area alone is being made this year in one county in Minnesota, through the cooperation of the State College of Agriculture, the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n., and the U. S. D. A.

In Lac qui Parle County, the percentage of cars grading "smutty" on the Minneapolis market increased from one-fifth of all cars of the 1928 crop shipped to three-fifths of the cars of the 1930 crop. In terms of dollars, County Agent Sheldon estimates, the loss from discounts on smutty wheat was \$21,158 for the 1930 crop, and the loss in yield was \$22,500, making a total loss to the county of \$43,658.

Deciding that something had to be done to stop this loss, Mr. Sheldon called a conference of some of the leading wheat farmers in February. Doctor Haskell represented the U. S. Depart. of Agri. The conference decided to put on a full program for control, getting farmers to practice seed treatment.

The program includes demonstrations of methods and results of seed treatment. Methods and apparatus for treating seed on the farm, both by the dry and by the liquid process, will be described. The assistance of elevator managers has been enlisted. Some of the elevator managers are setting up treating machines to do custom work.

### Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for Jan. compared with Jan., 1930, and the six months ending Jan., are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

IMPORTS				
	January 1931	January 1930	Six Mos. Ending 1930	Dec. 1929
Alfalfa ....	7,500	65,940	16,359	165,697
Red clover..	748,049	154,493	31,505	613,232
Alsike .....		388,218		3,094,852
Crim. clover .....		21,646	165,535	2,898,543
Other clover .....	93,255	260,421	69,863	1,605,427
Grass seed..	591,654	462,457	487,012	3,970,545
Vetch .....	506,711	234,814	48,432	1,919,128
EXPORTS				
Alfalfa ....	42,943	260,630	257,543	503,884
Red clover..	52,276	106,040	202,386	378,129
Other clover .....	48,445	118,218	273,344	292,697
Timothy ...	1,438,134	1,242,499	8,610,531	4,893,393
Other field seeds ....	335,917	823,122	523,337	1,361,849

### Organize Flax Institute

The Flax Institute of the U. S., which will take the place of the National flax development com'te was formally launched at a meeting held in Minneapolis on Mar. 10. The organization will sponsor scientific investigations in the development of the flax industry, carry on experiments in plant pathology and plant breeding, foster scientific research into possible uses for flax and flax byproducts and provide contact with state governments, state institutions and federal or state bureaus and commissions for the flax growers.

Dr. H. L. Walster of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, was elected president of the institute. F. C. Smith of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, was named first v.-p.; T. L. Daniels, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., second v.-p.; James S. Milloy, secretary of the Greater North Dakota Ass'n, Fargo, secretary, and P. W. Clemens, Fargo, treasurer.

Directors include J. Johansen, New York City; Dean W. C. Coffey, St. Paul; George V. Horgan, New York City; J. H. Mathews, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C. Webber, Minneapolis; Dan A. Wallace, St. Paul; W. C. Allen, Aberdeen, S. D., and John W. Schnitzler, Froid, Mont.

### The Value of Seed Treatment

Farmers may increase oats, barley yields several bushels per acre by treating the seed with chemical dusts to control wheat and barley smut, barley stripe and oat smut, according to R. H. Porter, extension pathologist, at Iowa State College.

Treatment with ethyl-mercury chloride resulted in increasing yields of barley 4 to 22 per cent and oats 4 to 20 per cent. Wheat carrying more than 60 per cent infection of stinking smut, when treated with copper carbonate or ethyl-mercury chloride, gave an increase in yield of nearly 200 per cent. The cost of treatment varies from 5 to 12 cents per bushel.

### Qualities of Barley for Malting

The ability to germinate completely, quickly and uniformly are essential qualifications for malting. Uniform ripeness, uniform size and purity of variety aid uniformity of germination. The two-rowed and six-rowed varieties must not be mixed, since the plump grains of the former take longer to germinate than the thinner grains although thicker hulls of the latter. Barley should be free from impurities, should not have broken grains or be threshed too short.

"A good brewing barley should have a thin, clean, wrinkled husk, closely adhering to a plump, well fed kernel, which, when broken, appears white and sweet, with a germ full and of a pale yellow color. The specific gravity being between 1.280 and 1.333, and weighing from 53 to 58 pounds<sup>1</sup> per bushel."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup>Imperial bushel, 2,218.2 cu. in.; United States Standard Winchester bushel, 2,150.42 cu. in.)

<sup>(2)</sup>Quoted in Can. Expt. Farms Rpt. 1895, p. 231.)

The European maltsters almost universally prefer a mealy endosperm rather than a glassy one. The higher percentage of protein causes a larger percentage of protein in the beer. Some of the protein compounds are insoluble at high and low temperatures but are soluble at ordinary temperatures. When beer is placed upon ice these protein compounds are precipitated, causing a hazy appearance in the beer which is not desired, particularly when bottled. It is now claimed,

however, that during the process of beer making these insoluble proteids may be changed into soluble proteids if proper conditions are offered, by a peptonizing enzyme which occurs naturally during the process of malting barley. The conditions which favor the development of the enzyme are time and temperature. The longer the growth of the malt and the lower the initial mashing temperature, the more fully will the insoluble proteids be made soluble and the more readily will the remaining insoluble proteids be precipitated by cold storage.—From "The Cereals in America" by Thomas F. Hunt.

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Hardy Utah or Idaho  
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## What May Be Expected from Hybrid Corn?

By G. H. STRINGFIELD, Ohio Ag. Exp. Station

What may be expected from hybrid corn? What does the term "hybrid corn" mean? Any corn plant which is the result of a cross between two unlike parents may be called a hybrid. This would include practically every corn plant the farmer grows because of the promiscuous crossing taking place even within a variety, the individuals of which are a variable lot.

If two varieties, say Reid's and Leaming, are crossed, the progeny may again be called a hybrid. The parents involved in the production of any given plant in such a cross may not actually differ from each other more than would two parents within a single variety, but for convenience the progeny from a cross between recognized varieties may be called a variety-hybrid.

A more important kind of hybrid, however, is produced by crossing what plant breeders call "selfed lines." A selfed line is a population of corn produced by controlling the pollination in such a way that the silks of a given plant are pollinated only by pollen from that same plant. This is inbreeding in its most intense form.

Among human beings the marriage of near relatives is commonly looked upon with disfavor; it is argued, and soundly so, that such marriages add to the hazard of hereditary defects in the children. The same general situation holds in corn except that instead of mating near relatives the plant is actually mated with itself.

After several successive generations of this selfing, populations are produced in which every plant is alike, or very nearly alike, in its heredity. Plant breeders refer to such a population as a selfed line. In the process of inbreeding or selfing many abnormalities appear, such as barrenness, weak stalks, dwarfs, white or yellow seedlings, short husks, ill-shaped ears, or general weakness. These undesirable characteristics are not created by inbreeding but they were potentially present in the stock, only being brought into expression by inbreeding. Thus, these characteristics may be largely eliminated by discarding the plants possessing them from the breeding material.

Even the best selfed lines are usually quite unpromising in appearance and productiveness, but a very interesting fact is learned by crossing unrelated selfed corn plants. The progeny of such a mating exhibits vigor and uniformity. In some crosses among selfs the progeny are more vigorous and have greater yielding capacity than the original corn before any inbreeding was begun. By this process corn yields have been made greater. This general method was first suggested about 20 years ago by Professors Shull, of Princeton University, and East, then at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

These hybrids between selfed lines have definite advantages over hybrids between varieties. Hybrids between varieties often yield more than the mean of their parents and may yield somewhat more than the better parent, but numerous tests in Ohio and other states indicate that they have only a very limited place in corn improvement. The likelihood of any varietal hybrid being better than either of its parents is small, and superiority could be demonstrated only by thorough testing. Furthermore, any advantage which might be gained would be limited to the first generation after making the cross.

The hybrids between selfed lines, on the other hand, appear to have much to recommend them, and they have already demonstrated their worth in many places.

The greater yield of such hybrids compared with that of common and time-tested varieties is illustrated in a recent progress report of the Office of Cereal Crops and Diseases. The tests therein reported were conducted in thirteen states, in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. In Iowa, the 1929 tests included 230 entries of hybrids between selfed lines and 236 entries of well-known popular varieties (Reid's, Leaming, etc.), designated as "open-pollinated" to distinguish them from the hybrids. The tests were made in twelve different sections of the State. In every test, a hybrid gave the highest yield, and the average of the hybrids was above the average for the open-pollinated varieties. This difference ranged from 5 to 32 per cent.

In Nebraska, tests were made at four points in the State. Averaging all varieties and all hybrids tested in the various localities, the hybrids yielded 12 per cent more than the open-pollinated varieties.

Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Wisconsin, and Ohio all publish evidence that hybridization among selected selfed lines may be expected in many cases to result in superior yield and quality.

The work in Ohio is yet in a preliminary stage. About 750 selfed lines which have been selfed five or more generations are on hand. About 500 of these are dent corn and 250 are sweet corn. Yield tests of hybrids among these selfed lines are very encouraging. The reaction of these hybrids under corn borer infestation is being studied, and there is now unmistakable evidence that there are marked differences among apparently well adapted strains of corn in their ability to survive corn borer attack with satisfactory yields of grain.

What, then, may be expected from hybrid corn? There is very good reason to expect that ultimately corn yields on the farms throughout the corn growing areas will be favorably influenced by it. Furthermore, it appears that special good qualities such as tolerance of the European corn borer and resistance to lodging or to disease can be met more rapidly and effectively by this method of breeding than by any other yet discovered.

There are some disadvantages to this method of corn breeding which, however, are outweighed by its advantages. In the early stages of its use the cost of seed may be expected to be relatively high. But since a bushel of seed corn will plant 6 to 8 acres, an additional seed investment of 2, 3, or 5 dollars per bushel is not serious, provided the return in yield of corn is greater by from 5 to 15 per cent. The additional cost of seed is occasioned principally by the necessity of using first generation hybrid seed each year because seed taken from a crop produced by planting hybrid seed yields less than the original crossed seed.

One thing that must be borne in mind by prospective purchasers of hybrid seed is that attaching the name "hybrid" to a bag of seed is no insurance of high seed value.

Hundreds of trial crosses between selfed lines must be made in order to identify the relatively few crosses that have merit. The experience in Ohio would indicate that the majority of such crosses are of mediocre or inferior value. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with its District and County Experiment Farms, has begun a system of hybrid and variety tests which give information from 14 locations in the State. An effort is made to include the more important hybrids in these tests and the results are available to the public. Neighboring State Experiment Stations have somewhat similar tests. Farmers are ad-

vised to purchase only enough hybrid seed corn to plant a few acres as a local test of yield and adaptation until the results from the Experiment Station tests are available as a guide.

The present supply of hybrid seed is small and should remain so until the existing hybrid combinations are more definitely evaluated. The main corn crop of Ohio and neighboring states will be produced from open-pollinated varieties for several seasons to come. Experience and observation, rather than salesmanship and propaganda, should determine the rapidity of hybrid corn introduction. Those who grow hybrid corn in Ohio must, for a few seasons to come, consider their work as an experiment rather than as an established practice.

In summarizing, hybrid corn may be produced by crossing unlike plants. Hybrids between varieties offer little promise in corn improvement. Hybrids between selfed lines offer considerable promise, both as to higher yields and as to producing corn better able to withstand specific adverse influences, such as the European corn borer and disease. Prospective buyers of hybrid seed may be guided by Experiment Station tests. The usual open-pollinated varieties should be depended upon until experience from small plantings indicates the advantage of hybrids.

Grain exchange activities would be investigated by a royal commission under a resolution adopted at Winnipeg by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which also requested that the domestic freight rate on wheat be reduced to the export level.

## World's Grain Exhibit at Regina

Work has already commenced on the construction of the beautiful and commodious building specially designed to house the exhibits of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, Sask., in 1932.

The main portion is 640 feet by 120 feet and from this, extending on either side, are two wings each measuring 300 feet by 120 feet, all providing a floor space of approximately 150,000 square feet.

The cost of the building alone will be in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

Decorations will be in charge of J. O. Turcott, Canadian exhibition commissioner.

## Artificial Snow Cover for Wheat

Experiments with artificial retention of the snow cover which were made by the Saratov Institute during the last twelve years show a considerable increase in the yield per acre on the fields where the snow was retained artificially, as compared with those where it was not. Thus the yield of spring wheat increased on the average by 34.7 per cent. Artificial snow retention is already out of the experimental stage in parts of Soviet Russia and last year it was practiced in the Lower Volga region on an area of approximately 3,000,000 acres. In the winter belt, snow is usually retained by means of spreading straw or cane, or placing sheaves of straw or sunflower stalks on the field. In the spring belt a special process of snow plowing is practiced, for which a simple implement was invented by the Saratov Institute for the study of dry farming. Other methods also are employed.

It is desirable, according to Russian authorities, that the depth of the snow cover should not exceed 20 inches. The retention of the snow cover is valuable not only as a means of saving the fall sown crops from winter killing, but also as a method of accumulating the moisture from the thawing snow in the soil.



### Seeds in Iowa

The report of the Iowa Dep't of Agriculture shows that in 1930 it tested 1,363 official samples of seeds collected by its inspectors, and 567 samples that were voluntarily sent in or a total of 1930. Sale was stopped on 29 lots of seed, because, in most cases, of excessive noxious weeds.

Detailed results are shown for 1,389 tests, and in 627 of them some noxious weed seeds were found, but in only 41 of these was there an excess of noxious seeds. Out of this total, 367 lots were misbranded, and of the 135 "home-grown" samples for which test results were reported, 52 were misbranded, 56 contained noxious weed seed, and 8 of them had an excess of noxious seed.

In commenting on the Iowa seed situation, the department, among other things, says:

"There is still noticeable a tendency of the farmer to buy his seed according to price, rather than quality. It is better to pay one or two dollars more per bushel for bright, clean, plump seed, than for seed that is off color and containing considerable amounts of brown, shriveled seed of low vitality, and appreciable amounts of weeds and inert matter. It is encouraging to the department to note an increase each year in the number of submitted samples of seed. This we believe is an indication of an increasing desire of farmers to plant better seed.

"The quality of seeds sold through the dealers this year, and tested by the department, were above the average of former years. There is still an apparent reluctance on the part of some seedsmen to show the presence of small amounts of noxious weeds on the label, and the analyses shown in this bulletin shows whenever this occurred. The support given the law and the department by most of the seedsmen is gratifying and reflects much credit upon the seed industry. This applies also to many of the seedsmen situated outside of the state."

### Drouth Checks Corn-Borer Advance In 1930

Marked reduction in numbers of borers in the more heavily infested areas and restricted spread because of adverse weather conditions were the principal developments in the corn-borer situation during 1930.

Despite the severe early drouth, the emergence of the adult moths seemed not to be affected, some of the largest moth flights ever observed being noted in the Toledo, Ohio, area. Three times as many eggs were laid in the Illinois experimental plots in Ohio as were laid in 1929, and early developments pointed to the likelihood of considerable commercial damage. With continued hot, dry weather, however, corn plants on which eggs were laid began to wither and curl, exposing the eggs to the direct killing rays of the sun. Many borers that hatched were likewise destroyed before they could enter the plants.

The insect was not found any nearer the Illinois line than in 1929. The nearest infestation, so far as is known, is about 15 miles east of the eastern edge of Will and Kankakee counties. There was a moderate spread in Ohio and into Kentucky and West Virginia.

Even in the oldest infested section of the midwestern area in northern Ohio and southeastern Michigan very little commercial damage occurred. Likewise in Indiana, where the insect has been present for five years and where the infested area covers approximately one-third of the state, no commercial damage from the insect has occurred.

While severe drouth greatly reduced the borer population in the oldest infested areas, there is at the present time a more general and uniform infestation in northern Ohio and southern Michigan than at any previous time.

—Circular 367, Illinois Agri. Exp. Sta.



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# Feedstuffs

## Home Mixed Feeds

Most of the colleges and agricultural experiment stations are advocating the use of home-mixed rations, not because they are the best, but because they are the "cheapest." That, however, is a debatable question unless price is figured exclusively upon a per pound basis.

As an example of what the colleges are doing along this line, the Extension Service of Iowa State College, ran the following story in its March 2, "Better Iowa" clipping sheet:

Proper feeding is especially important this year when poultry prices promise to be low and when low cost of production will be such an important factor in determining profit or loss, W. R. Whitfield points out. Feeding a home-mixed feed will be more economical than usual this year in view of the low price of home-grown feeds.

If a commercial mash is used, the poultry farmer should secure the advice of his county agent or hatcheryman and follow the directions supplied by the manufacturer.

For those who wish to mix their own feed, the following all-mash ration is suggested: 70 pounds ground yellow corn, 55 pounds ground oats without hulls, 30 pounds ground wheat or white shorts, 19 pounds of bran, 10 pounds meat scraps, 10 pounds dried buttermilk, 3 pounds chick oyster shell and 1 pound of finely ground salt. One pint of tested cod liver oil should be added to each 100 pounds of mash for chicks kept indoors. The oil may be mixed with cornmeal first and then added to the other constituents.

Now if any one will tell the farmer how he can thoroughly mix 1 pint of cod liver in each "100 pounds" of this mixture even after the oil has first been mixed with the corn meal, he should come forward with the answer. It will be observed that the dry ingredients total 198 pounds to which not quite a quart of oil is to be added, if the formula is to be accurately followed. It will also be observed that the mixture has in it such heavy things as salt and oyster shell, and such light things as bran, and shorts, with meat scraps in between. To blend the 9 ingredients included in the formula, in such a way that each quart or each gallon would constitute a properly balanced ration, would certainly call for some other mixing device than a scoop shovel.

If improperly mixed it is not a balanced ration, and that naturally invites trouble. It may be another illustration of the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy so frequently advocated.

## Feed Imports

Feed and fodder imports for the month of January compared with January, 1930, and for the six months ending with December, as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were as follows (all figures in lbs. except hay, wheat by-product feeds and dried beet pulp, which are in tons):

	January		6 Mos. Ending Dec.	
	1931	1930	1930	1929
Hay .....	11,233	4,797	61,992	11,427
Soybean ..	*3,036,193	4,100,680	2,510,327	7,623,270
Coconut or copra .....	*3,878,161	17,169,867	27,298,343	70,912,329
Cottonseed ..	*103,680	4,121,000	551,683	24,010,652
Linseed .....	*1,450,000	6,496,580	12,597,500	33,529,640
All other ..	*989,336	1,012,160	9,233,425	8,191,227
Wheat by-products ..	30,227	9,719	269,786	85,597
Dried beet pulp .....	7,290	8,123	45,774	18,307

\*These figures include both cake and meal.

## Vitamin D in Many Fish Oils

Announcing that the highly important dietary element, vitamin D, has been found to exist in a wide range of fish oils as a result of scientific research by Government chemists, Henry O'Malley, Commissioner of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Fisheries, predicts that the discovery will aid the fishery industries and should also contribute materially to other industries such as livestock and poultry.

Heretofore, cod-liver oil has been the chief commercial source of vitamin D, it was pointed out. That it was considered an important oil is shown by the fact that the United States had to go outside its own territory to secure it, more than 90 per cent of this oil being imported into this country.

After a year's research work under the joint supervision of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Commerce Department and the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture, it has been found that tuna fish, pilchard (or sardine), menhaden, salmon, Alaska and Maine herring are all highly important sources of this vital element.

Already rapid commercial developments have occurred as a result of the findings. One Pacific coast company, it is said, expects to market more than 500,000 gallons of pilchard oil for animal feeding during the present fishing season, in the western part of the United States. The price of the sardine oil, which is adequate in vitamin D potency, is said to be an attractive figure. The Bureau has been informed that other companies are making preparations to produce high grade pilchard (sardine) oil for animal feeding.

Since more than 90 per cent of cod-liver oil used in human and animal feeding is imported into this country, Mr. O'Malley said the economic advantage to this country, more particularly to the poultry industry, is apparent.

## New Feed Trade Marks

Theo. Stivers Milling Co., Cleveland, Tenn., filed ser. No. 308,841, a fanciful design consisting in part of a bent arrow pointing to a seal upon which the name of the company is shown for wheat flour, stock feed, and shorts.

Baltic American Feed Corp'n, New York, N. Y., filed ser. No. 309,955, the words "Baltic Feed," for feed for cattle.

Whyte Feed Mills, Pine Bluff, Ark., filed ser. No. 310,500, the words "Big Flow," for dairy food.

Wilbur-Ellis Co., San Francisco, Calif., filed ser. No. 310,585, the word "Airship" for fish meal for stock feed.

City Mills Co., Columbus, Ga., filed ser. No. 281,243, the words "Fancy Feed" for hog feed composed of wheat and corn products.

International Sugar Feed No. Two Co., Memphis, Tenn., filed ser. No. 309,780 a fanciful blue lined design for poultry feed.

## Production of Alfalfa Meal

Alfalfa meal production during Feb., 1931, totaled only 15,403 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This output was a reduction of 17,913 tons or 54 per cent from the previous month and 26,250 tons or 63 per cent from Feb. a year ago. Production this season from June, 1930, through Feb., 1931, aggregated 250,904 tons, or 51,208 tons less than in the same months last season and was 78,018 tons under the grindings in these months two seasons ago.

Month	Production in Tons			
	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July .....	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August .....	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September .....	40,025	32,252	42,925	28,128
October .....	24,994	40,847	40,427	36,236
November .....	27,705	27,785	33,132	37,760
December .....	25,646	42,077	31,898	35,739
January .....	33,285	44,821	51,232	40,228
February .....	15,403	41,653	37,393	30,246
March .....	.....	22,871	27,893	25,551
April .....	.....	15,588	14,659	17,865
May .....	.....	11,197	8,686	16,001
June .....	.....	30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year .....	.....	362,049	374,053	328,658

## New Officers and Governors of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington

(See page 324 of Mar. 11 number for report on meeting.)



Back row, left to right.: Hugh B. Clark, Puyallup; E. W. Frye, Prosser; John Gould, Burlington; Billy Farr, Tacoma; W. B. Hart, Everson, Governors.  
Front row, left to right.: Pres. R. M. Clagett, Snohomish; Vice-pres. Geo. Thompson, Chehalis; Retiring-pres. Chas. England, Vashon; Sec'y-Mgr. Floyd Oles, Seattle; Gov. N. F. Swallow, Aberdeen.



### Cooked Feeds

In a recent press release, put out by the N. Y. State College of Agriculture and Home Economics, is a statement attributed to Arthur T. Ringrose, one of the college experts and quoting him as making the following statements:

"Many prepared feeds are subjected to high temperatures in preparation, which destroy the vitamins present. This has been proven experimentally by subjecting food materials to conditions of heat and pressure similar to those used in the commercial preparation of chick feeds, and observing the results when chicks are fed with these materials. Pellagra has been produced regularly in this manner."

On almost the same date the University of Wisconsin quoted Professor Harry Steenbock as saying:

"By subjecting rolled oats, wheat, corn, and rice to heat, it has been found that the calcifying properties are improved."

From these two statements it would appear that while heat might have given the feed added value in some ways, it lessened the value in others. To, if possible, determine the relative importance and harm, arising from subjecting feeds to high temperatures, both universities were written to, in reference to the matter and Professor Steenbock in reply says:

"The reports stating that various cereal products can be improved by heating them are very interesting, but we do not recommend heating cereals as a practical process. In connection with the beneficial effects, there are also harmful effects which should be given due consideration."

L. C. Norris, Research Ass't Professor in Poultry Nutrition at Cornell, in his reply says that Mr. Ringrose was not correctly reported, as his statement did not refer to prepared feeds. He did, however, acknowledge that Mr. Ringrose had told of the experiment in which heating a starting and growing mash had caused a "marked reduction in growth."

In experiments in the drying of kelp, it is reported that a rather protracted drying at relatively low temperatures caused a serious mineral loss, while this product, dried quickly at a high temperature retained practically all of its mineral content. In Feeds and Feeding, by Henry and Morrison, there is to be found the following:

"In 1854 Professor Mapes voiced the popular opinion of those days when he wrote: 'Raw food is not in condition to be approximated to the tissues of animal life. The experiment often tried has proved that 18 or 19 lbs. of cooked corn are equal to 30 lbs. of raw corn for hog feed.' Numerous careful trials have since shown, however, that, in general, cooking either grain or roughage does not increase its digestibility or nutritive value, but may even decrease the digestibility of the protein."

In another place in this same volume, there is this:

"Early agricultural authorities strongly advocated cooking feed for swine, but numerous trials at several stations have proven conclusively that instead of a gain from cooking, there is in nearly every case a loss. In 26 trials in which pigs were fed either cooked or uncooked grain (corn, barley, rye, peas, or wheat shorts, fed separately or in combination), 89.4 lbs. of uncooked grain was as valuable, on the average, as 100 lbs. of the same grain when cooked, a loss of over 10 per cent by cooking. Some few feeds, such as potatoes, field beans, and velvet beans are improved by cooking."

In the artificial drying of alfalfa, a temperature of 300 degrees Fahrenheit is used,

and such products as tankage, meat scraps, etc. are cooked, while heat is employed in producing dried skim-milk, and dried butter-milk. As for meat scraps, that product would quickly spoil if not cooked, and as for the dried milks, they are not cooked, the rolls being turned so rapidly that the steam simply drives out the moisture and leaves the solids in an uncooked state.

There are some of the ready mixed feeds that are cooked and for these certain advantages are claimed. It would appear, however, that, in the main, nothing would be gained by cooking either cattle, hog or poultry feeds, and that much could be lost.

S. T. Edwards, the Chicago formula expert is decisively against the idea of cooking feeds, especially at the present time when the margin of profit from feeding is so narrow. He says that all kinds of animals are unlike man, in that they have always eaten their feeds in the raw state, while the human race, for thousands of years has been accustomed to having many of its foods cooked.

### Fats in Feeds

As is well known, the presence of excessive amount of fat in mixed feeds very materially lessens their keeping qualities, if they are stored in a warm room, or the weather gets hot. That is why manufacturers of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, fish meal, meat scraps, dried milk, etc., strive to produce meal and cake with low fat content.

At the present time the oil content of cottonseed, linseed, soybeans, peanuts, cocoanuts and other similar products is largely extracted by pressure. In a talk at the last convention of the American Oil Chemists' Society, C. F. Eddy, of the Proscio Oil Corporation, discussed the solvent process of oil extraction, and predicted that it would become the universal method of extraction in the years to come.

In a letter to the Journal concerning this process, Mr. Eddy, among other things, says:

"The principal effect that would be noticed on solvent extracted meals that there would be lower fat content and therefore a higher percentage of other feed values. There is reason to believe that the lower fat content makes a meal that would keep better over a period than that which had more fat or oil in it, which was likely to turn rancid.

"It has also been claimed that the treatment used to completely rid the meal of solvent in the end of the process increases the digestibility for feed purposes. This is possibly true in some cases but that depends on which of the many methods are employed to accomplish this result and may not hold good for all meals.

"Another very obvious point is extracted meals would not be available for the shipment in the form of cake.

"You will notice that the points raised would not be readily observable. In other words it would take an analyst to ascertain the lower fat content and would take considerable time to demonstrate any difference in keeping qualities. Therefore the casual observer would probably not find any difference at all but it could be demonstrated that the meals produced by solvent extraction were of a higher class product than those obtained by the pressure method."

Japanese exports of fish meal to Pacific ports of United States and to the German market are reported to be increasing.

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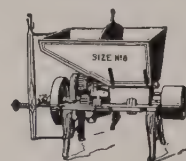
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### Adulterations and Misbrandings

The following judgments are included in the February and March reports of the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

**The Planters Oil Co.**, Albany Ga., was alleged to have forwarded numerous shipments of cottonseed meal, one from Georgia into Massachusetts, one from Georgia into Maine, one into Rhode Island, four into Florida and one into Alabama which were found to contain less than the guaranteed amount of protein and ammonia. The shippers entered a plea of nolo contendere in each case and the court imposed fines totalling \$350.

**The Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.**, of Lamar, Colo., was alleged to have made various shipments from Colorado into Texas and Louisiana that were stenciled as having in each of the bags 100% net of Alfalfa meal. It was found that each of a number of sacks contained less than that amount and upon the entering of a plea of guilty, the court imposed a fine of \$50.00.

**Independent Manufacturing Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa., was alleged to have shipped nine bags of feeding tankage from the state of Pennsylvania into the state of New Jersey, labeled "Independent's 60% blood feeding tankage, protein 60% min." Misbranding was found in that the product contained less than 60% protein and no claimants have appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the product was destroyed by the U. S. Marshal.

**Bi-Products Feed Co.** of Chicago was alleged to have shipped 214 bags of digester tankage from the state of Illinois into the state of Kansas which were labeled in part: "Ingredients, meat, blood and bone meals analysis protein minimum 60%." It was alleged in the article that it was adulterated and that foreign matter containing glass and sand had been mixed and also that the article contained less than 60% protein. The United Bi-Products Co., of Kansas City, Kansas, appeared as claimant for the property and consented to the entry of decree under which the product was released to it upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500.00, conditioned in part that the bags be relabeled to show the true contents.

**Planters Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.** of Rocky Mount, N. C., was alleged to have shipped in January, 1931, 375 bags of cotton seed meal from North Carolina into Maryland that were misbranded in that they contained less than 41% protein as labeled. Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the shipment was released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1500.00 conditioned in part that the product be relabeled to meet the requirements of the Food and Drug act.

**Humphreys Godwin Co.** of Memphis, Tenn., were alleged to have shipped 320 sacks of cotton seed screening from Commerce, Texas, in October 1929, into Kansas. The sacks were labeled "Wool Brand Cotton Seed Meal Analysis Protein 43% made from Pressed Cottonseed." Misbranding was alleged in that the protein content was less than 43% and also that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. The Commerce Oil Co., of Commerce, Texas, appeared as claimant and consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and the court ordered that the product be released upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500.00 conditioned in part that the shipment be relabeled to show true contents.

**The Dan Valley Mills** of Danville, Va., was alleged to have made two consignments, one in March and the other in April, 1930, from Virginia into North Carolina, containing winter wheat shipstuff which were labeled "Pure Winter Wheat Shipstuff Dan Valley Mills Danville, Va. Guaranteed Analyses Carbohydrates 65.00% Protein 16.00%, Fat 5.00%, Fiber 8.00%." Analyses of samples of the product showed it to be deficient in protein. The Dan Valley Mills claimed the property and having admitted the allegations of the libels, the court ordered that the product be released to them upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totalling \$200, conditioned in part that the product should not be sold in violation of the law.

**Cairo Meal & Cake Co.**, Cairo, Ill., was alleged to have shipped 400 sacks of cottonseed cake from Illinois into Missouri, which were misbranded in violation of the act. The article was labeled in part: "Miss Cairo Brand, 43% cottonseed meal—Prime Quality—Guaranteed analysis crude protein not less

than 43%." It was alleged that it contained less than 43% protein and the Cairo Meal & Cake Co., having admitted the allegations, a decree was entered that the product be released upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned in part that it should not be sold in violation of law. The decree contained the further provision that the product should not be sold until salvaged and relabeled under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

**Southern Cotton Oil Co.**, Valdosta, Ga., was alleged to have shipped 225 sacks of cottonseed feed in November, 1929, from Georgia into Florida that had been branded in violation of the act. The article was labeled in part, "Cottonseed feed manufactured by the Southern Cotton Oil Co., Valdosta, Georgia. Guaranteed analysis protein 36%." The government claimed that the product did not have the protein content of 36% and judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and the court released the product to the shipper upon payment of costs on the execution of a bond that was deemed sufficient.

**The Atlantic Milling Co.**, Augusta, Ga., was alleged to have shipped 140 bags of dairy feed from Georgia into South Carolina that were misbranded. The product was marked, "Cumberland Dairy Ration manufactured by Atlantic Milling Co., Augusta, Ga. Guaranteed analysis protein 20%, fat 5% and fiber 8%." Another part of this shipment was labeled as having a guaranteed analysis of protein 24%, fat 5%, carbohydrates 53% and fiber 9%. The government claimed that both parts of this shipment were misbranded and the Atlantic Milling Co. having admitted the allegations, judgments were entered ordering that the products be released upon payment of costs and the execution of bonds totalling \$500.00, conditioned in part upon their being properly labeled.

**Roanoke City Mills, Inc.**, Roanoke, Va., was alleged to have shipped during January, 1930, 229 bags of mill feed from Virginia into North Carolina that were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Master Mill Feed average analysis: protein 15.02% manufactured and guaranteed by Roanoke City Mills, Inc., Roanoke, Virginia." It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in protein and containing excessive fiber had been mixed with the product. The shipper having appeared as the claimant, condemnation and forfeiture was ordered and the product was released upon condition that it be relabeled to show the true protein content and a bond of \$400.00 was received as a guarantee that this would be done.

**E. T. Allen & Co.**, of Atlanta, Ga. were alleged to have shipped 500 sacks of cottonseed meal from Hollandale, Miss., into the state of New York in December, 1928, that were deficient in protein, guaranteed analysis being 36%. The Black Rock Milling Corporation of Black Rock, N. Y., appeared as claimant for the property and consented to the entry of a decree of condemnation and the court ordered that the product be released upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000.00, conditioned in part that the product should not be sold contrary to law and that it be remarked to show that it did not contain less than 33½% protein.

### Cottonseed Crushing Report

Cottonseed crushed during the seven months ending Feb. 28, as reported by the Dept. of Commerce totaled 4,126,849 tons, compared with 4,099,091 tons crushed during the same period a year ago. The amount on hand at the mill on Feb. 28, 1931, was 376,591 tons, against 525,517 tons on Feb. 28, 1930.

Cotton products manufactured during the seven months, Aug. 1, 1930, to Feb. 28, 1931, included 1,876,092 tons of cake and meal, and 1,142,213 tons of hulls. Comparable figures for last year, were 1,818,955 and 1,129,833. The mills reported 363,201 tons of cake and meal on hand, on Feb. 28, 1931, and 132,747 tons of hulls. On Feb. 28, 1930, they were carrying 206,685 tons of cake and meal and 96,795 tons of hulls. Exports of cake and meal for the 6 months ending Jan. 31, 1931, were only 26,814 tons, compared with 147,553 tons during the same period the previous year.

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## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

### Just Chickens vs. Quality Stock

A baby chick is born with a certain capacity to lay eggs, says Professor L. M. Hurd, of the New York State College of Agriculture, in advising chick buyers to buy chicks only from heavy laying flocks. It is doubtful, he says, if any practice in flock management is as effective as breeding in increasing or maintaining flock profits.

He cites the records of two flocks at the Cornell University experiment station. One flock comes from hens whose ancestors for many generations have laid a small number of eggs, which last year laid 136 eggs worth \$3.90. The other flock comes from hens whose ancestors were selected for generations because they were the best layers; this flock laid, on the average, 219 eggs worth \$6.94.

Both flocks were of the same age and were grown and handled the same way but the difference due to breeding was \$3.04 worth of eggs for each hen.

### Feed Costs for Poultry

In a series of tests conducted by the No. Carolina station to determine the costs of putting Single Comb Rhode Island Red pullets into lay, the following results were obtained:

When meat meal was used as the sole source of animal protein, the total feed consumption was 22.82 lbs. per pullet, of which 13.51 lbs. was mash and 9.31 lbs. grain. The cost of feed was 66 cts. per bird. When milk constituted the sole source of animal feed, each pullet consumed 23.3 lbs. of feed, of which 10.02 lbs. was mash, 8.81 lbs. grain, and 4.47 lbs. milk, at a cost of 71 cts. per bird.

When milk was used as the sole source of animal protein for crate feeding broilers, the birds made slightly better gains at a somewhat lower feed cost per pound of gain than when meat meal was used as the sole source of animal protein. It was noted that during hot weather the chicks on a milk ration went off feed faster than those on a meat meal ration.

### Poultry Prospects

Figures show that this country entered the year 1931 with 36,000,000 less pounds of dressed poultry in storage than the previous year. There were, however, 1,891,000 cases of eggs in store, against 704,000 cases, on Jan. 1, 1930. The baby chick season, this year, was about a month late in getting started, but the big hatcheries are reporting the receipt of orders running well into May.

Low priced eggs and poultry have discouraged a good many of the less experienced poultry men, the result being that they have sold out and quit. This will mean lessened production of both eggs and poultry this fall and winter, and prices, therefore, should be correspondingly good. Furthermore, it is safe to assume that we shall not soon again see such an open winter as was the past one, and with normal temperatures, egg production during the 1931-32 winter is sure to be materially lower.

Another factor of constantly increasing importance in the poultry business is that of canning. Putting up whole or half chickens in this way, tried out experimentally only a few years ago, now regularly calls for millions of carcasses. What the future developments may be, in this specific direction, can only be guessed at, but with the right quality, reasonable prices, and good advertising, this process might soon

call for twenty or thirty million hens a year.

Still another factor is that of relatively low feed costs. As feed is responsible for more than 60 per cent of total poultry and egg production costs, present subnormal feed prices help to keep poultry men "out of the red."

The three cardinal principles leading to success in the poultry business are good stock; good feed and good care, and all three of them were never more important than they are right now. Feed manufacturers and dealers cannot emphasize these facts too strongly. If they are followed, 1931 should prove a profitable one for poultry and egg producers.

### A Twenty Year Poultry Experiment

In order to determine whether or not the tendency to lay is an inherited one, and hence, the possibilities in breeding up for high egg production, a 20-year experiment (1908-1928) was conducted by the Cornell, N. Y., Ag. Exp. Station. The experiment included complete trap-nest records of 4,482 hens in the high lines and 657 in the low lines, a total of 5,139 hens. The records included accurate observations of first-year production, days to maturity, egg weight, weight of bird, mortality, and other characters. This is perhaps the most complete and long-continued poultry-breeding project in existence.

The data show that from 1914 to 1928 the average annual egg production of the high-line birds increased by 78 eggs per bird, whereas the increase of the low-line birds was 32 eggs per bird. The management and the environmental conditions were similar.

The age at which a pullet lays her first egg under normal conditions decreases with increase in the inherited tendency to lay. While this age in both the high-line and the low-line birds decreased by about 20 days, the high-line birds averaged to lay the first egg in 1928 at 209 days old, whereas the low-line birds required 231 days, a difference of 22 days.

During the comparison period of fifteen years, the egg weight of the high-line and that of the low-line birds increased by approximately the same amount, 4 grams. The eggs of each line improved in shape and in color also. This was due to the policy each year of selecting eggs of superior quality for hatching. Of perhaps greater significance from an inheritance standpoint than the increase in the number of eggs laid and the improvement in quality of the eggs, is the increase in body weight of the birds due to constant selection each year of larger birds possessing the other qualifications for which they were bred. The data show that the body weight of the high-line birds averaged to increase nearly one pound each, and that of the low-line about one-half pound each, during the comparison period of fifteen years.

**Pecuniary results.** When the improvement in these factors of production efficiency—egg production, days to maturity, egg weight, and body weight—of the high lines and of the low lines is translated into money value, the contrasts are even more striking and of greater significance to the poultry breeder. This fact is shown by comparing the value of the eggs produced during the last five one-year periods, 1923 to 1928, for the high and the low lines respectively. On a 100-hen basis, the comparison reveals for the high line an egg value of \$616.85, and for the low line \$373.94, a difference of \$242.91 or \$2.43 per hen. Since the exact food costs for these 2

years are available, the efficiency in production of the two lines of breeding proves instructive. On a 100-hen basis, the net value of eggs over the cost of food is \$375.94 for the high line as against \$172.69 for the low line, a difference of \$203.25, or \$2.03 per hen.

The net result of twenty years of breeding high-line to high-line birds, and fifteen years of breeding low-line to low-line birds, continuously, with only occasion introduction of new blood and no introduction of quite distinct strains of Leghorns, has been to develop one consistently high-producing and one consistently low-producing strain.

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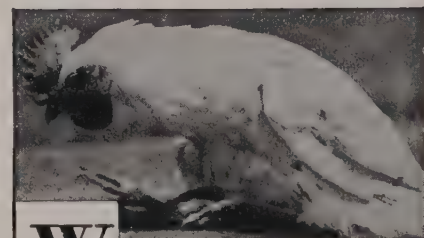
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### Grain Grading Factors

In this, the third set of charts graphically illustrating various grain grading factors, we present two on corn. It will be observed, as is of course known, that test weight is the main factor in number 2 corn, while moisture is the principal one in numbers 3, 4, and 5.

It will also be observed that about 24 per cent of the total amount graded, for the crops 1924-1928 inclusive, graded No. 2, followed in the order named, by numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, sample, and number 1.

These charts clearly demonstrate the importance to the country elevator operator as well as to the grower, of knowing how this important grain grades and the main factors determining into just what grade any particular lot will go. The outstanding part played by moisture shows the desirability of

regularly using a moisture tester, especially during the early months of the crop year.

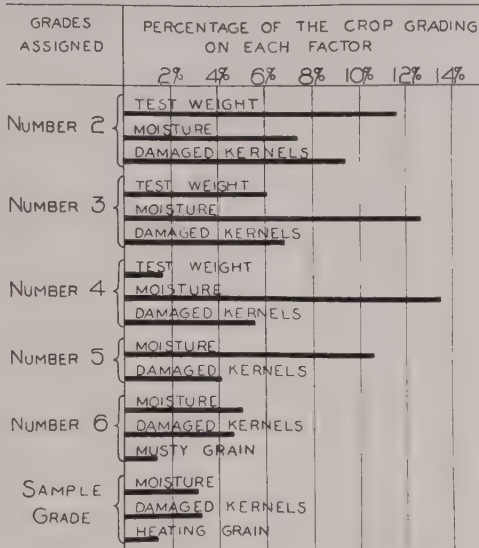
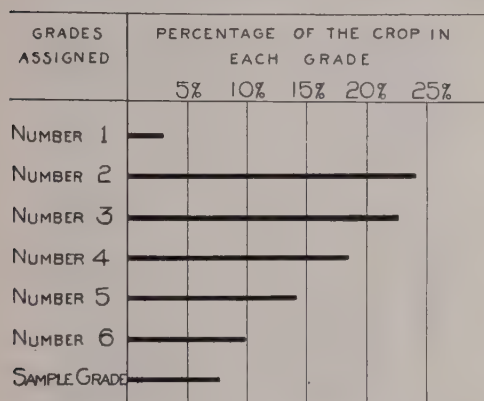
These charts as well as those previously shown and those that are to appear in succeeding numbers of the Journal, were prepared by W. B. Combs, of the educational com'tee of Federal Grain Supervision for use primarily in the grain grading schools that are being held in many sections of the country. Dates have already been set for schools as follows: Ulen, Minn., Apr. 13; Fertile, Minn., Apr. 14; Crookston, Minn., Apr. 15; Grand Forks, N. D., Apr. 16; Forest River,

N. D., Apr. 17; Drayton, N. D., Apr. 18; Casselton, N. D., Apr. 20; Valley City, N. D., Apr. 21; Binford, N. D., Apr. 22; Dazey, N. D., Apr. 23; Cooperstown, N. D., Apr. 24; Wilton, N. D., Apr. 27; Pettibone, N. D., Apr. 28; Tuttle, N. D., Apr. 29; Carrington, N. D., Apr. 30; Minnewaukan, N. D., May 1, and New Rockford, N. D., May 2.

A schedule for additional schools in No. Dak., covering a two weeks' period beginning on May 11, is being arranged, as well as schools in Kansas beginning on May 4; in Nebraska, beginning on May 25, and in Texas and Oklahoma, on dates in May, to be announced later.

### THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS GRADING THE CORN CROPS FOR FIVE YEARS. 1924-1928

### HOW THE CORN CROPS GRADED FIVE YEARS RECEIPTS 1924-1928



The Marblehead Lime Co., Chicago, has organized an animal feed products department, and at its Hannibal, Mo. plant, will grind limestone for use in commercial mixed feeds.

Chicago, Ill.—Oscar C. Opsal, for many years identified with the feed and grain trade of Minneapolis, Minn., has just returned from a two years' stay in California to become manager of the Great Lakes Brokerage Co., with offices in the Old Colony Bldg. He will do a jobbing and brokerage business in all kinds of feedstuffs.

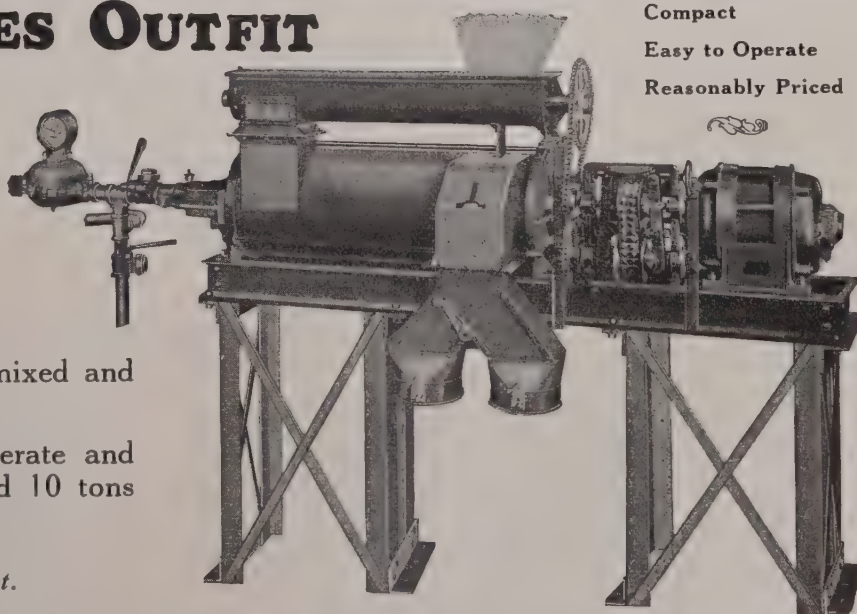
A dairy cow that gives daily thirty pounds of milk, testing three per cent of fat, should have 7.5 pounds of grain daily; if the butterfat content was four per cent she should get 10.1 pounds of grain, according to the new dairy feeding table devised by J. W. Avery of the New York state college of agriculture. For a cow giving forty pounds of milk the same difference in test changes the grain requirement from 11.2 pounds to 14.7 pounds, and for a fifty pound cow from fifteen pounds of grain to 19.2 pounds.

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### Stability of Cod-Liver Oil

As a result of experiments, the Nebraska station reports:

"Chicks fed a ration in which cod-liver oil had been mixed for one month or more did not make as rapid growth as those receiving a ration containing the same grade and amount of oil that was mixed and fed while fresh. When the cod-liver oil was mixed with a ration complete for vitamin A, the freshly mixed oil produced better growth than that which had been mixed and stored for some time. While these results indicate the advantage of using freshly mixed cod-liver oil, it was observed that both vitamins A and D were relatively stable when mixed with other ingredients and stored at ordinary temperatures."

The Cornell, N. Y. station says:

"For a number of years the question of the loss of vitamin-D potency in cod-liver oil after it has been mixed with poultry feeds has been a controversial one. The results repeatedly obtained by the Cornell Station seem conclusive in showing that the vitamin-D potency is reduced by keeping the cod-liver oil. The station's recommendation of frequent mixing of cod-liver oil in the feed, is being followed rather generally throughout the country by feed companies and private users. The results of three years of work indicate that cod-liver oil loses its antirachitic value when it is stored in mixed feed. The destruction is apparently due to oxidation. Under the conditions of the experiment, storage in ground feeds for three months at room temperatures reduced the potency approximately one-half."

### Vitamin D for Laying Hens

In a two year study to test the effectiveness of sunshine, cod-liver oil, and ultra-violet light for egg production, amount of egg shell and hatchability of the eggs, the Kentucky experiment station reported, in substance, as follows:

During the first year 6 pens of 15 Barred Plymouth Rock and 15 White Leghorn pullets each and during the second year 6 pens of 19 White Leghorn and 12 Barred Plymouth Rock yearling hens were used. Each experimental period extended from November 1 to May 31. The ash content of the bone and the phosphorus content of the blood of the White Leghorn hens were determined at the end of the experiment.

All the pens, except pen 6, received the same all-mash ration, and in pen 6 the ration was the same except that most of the corn was fed as grain in the litter. Pen 1 received no supplement and all its sunlight came through ordinary glass. Pen 2 was irradiated with a quartz mercury vapor arc lamp for 30 minutes daily at a distance of 5 ft. Pen 3 received 2 per cent of cod-liver oil. Pen 4 had a wire-screened porch where they received unfiltered sunlight, and pens 5 and 6 were on bluegrass range. Pens 1, 2, and 3 were confined to a house with a glass porch.

The egg production of both pullets and hens in pen 1 was low. Irradiation or bluegrass range increased the egg production of pullets, while irradiation, sunshine, cod-liver oil, and bluegrass range each increased egg production in yearling hens. The egg production of birds on bluegrass range was the largest in all cases except the winter production period of the Plymouth Rock pullets.

The absence of vitamin D supplement markedly decreased the percentage of egg-shell, while sunshine, irradiation, or cod-liver oil produced eggs with strong, thick shells. A high percentage of hatchability was obtained in the lots on bluegrass range or receiving sunshine. All the supplements,

however, increased the hatchability when compared to that obtained in pen 1 of either pullets or hens.

### Federal Feed Labeling Requirements

"There is only one definite, positive Federal requirement for the labeling of livestock feeds," G. L. Bidwell, of the food control laboratory, Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told a convention of Virginia feedstuff dealers at Blacksburg, Va., "and that is the net weight of contents must be printed on the label of the container in a plain and conspicuous manner."

Mr. Bidwell explained that although some state laws require a statement of the analysis and a list of the ingredients of feeds to be printed on the feedbag or other container, no such declarations are required by the Federal food and drugs act. However, if these or any other statements are printed on the sack, in obedience to a state law or for any other reason, the Federal act requires that they be truthful and complete.

"The Federal law does, however, have some control over what goes into the sack. It defines as unlawful the mixture of a poisonous or harmful material with the feed and, if harmless non-food material is added to the feed, it must be declared in the labeling. A poultry scratch feed containing grit and charcoal, for example, must be labeled 'scratch feed with grit and charcoal,' since these materials are considered to have no food value. The national law makes only one definite and positive requirement as regards labeling, but it does demand that any labeling by a manufacturer be truthful and not deceptive or ambiguous. The food and drugs act covers only those feeds, foods, and drugs shipped in interstate commerce or manufactured and sold in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories."

As an example of Federal regulatory action under the food and drugs act, Mr. Bidwell mentioned a carload of so-called "molasses feed," shipped into the District of Columbia. Federal agents collected and analyzed a sample of this feed and found that it consisted of rice hulls and molasses. Molasses and rice bran are valuable feeds, but rice hulls are worthless as feed, Mr. Bidwell said. The Government seized the feed—the court condemned it and ordered the U. S. Marshal to destroy it. The Marshal buried a few sticks of dynamite in the city dump and piled the feed over it. He slit each sack open and when the dynamite was exploded, the feed and contents of the dump were mixed thoroughly.

For the third year in succession tests at the Indiana station indicated that nothing was gained by germinating oats for feeding to poultry.

Atlanta, Ga.—The bill regulating the sale of powdered milk and imposing a tax of 5 cents per pound thereon has been signed by Governor Hardman.

Corn cobs possess practically no net energy, says H. J. Gramlich, head of the animal husbandry department at the Nebraska Agricultural College, in discussing their value as a livestock feed.

### St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the July delivery:

	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Bran .....	\$13.00	\$13.10	\$14.75	\$14.50	\$15.00
Shorts .....	15.25	15.50	17.50	16.75	17.25
Midds .....	13.40	13.65	15.00	14.90	16.00

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute will be held at the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, April 22. All manufacturers, distributors, and representatives of allied industries are invited to attend.

In three tests of 44, 44, and 30 weeks respectively, coarsely and finely ground mash- es were compared by the Ohio experiment station. The pullets receiving the coarse mash had a somewhat better egg production record and consumed somewhat more mash, but in only one of the three tests was the average weight per bird in favor of the coarse mash.

All kinds of grain should be ground for cattle if full value is to be derived from their use. Analysis of droppings at the Purdue experiment station show that as high as 35 per cent of whole corn and 25 per cent of whole oats pass through cows, undigested. When the grain is cracked as high as 10 per cent of the corn and 2 per cent of the oats is lost, while with properly ground grain less than 2 per cent of the corn and practically none of the oats is lost.

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### Broken Glass Removed from Wheat

Glass from broken bottles does not make a good carpet for the freight car floor. When railroad car inspectors negligently certify cars with glass strewn floors as fit for grain loading they are making trouble for the shippers, as was the case when five cars of bonded ex-lake No. 5 Manitoba wheat arrived at the Locust Point Elevator of the B. & O. R. R. at Baltimore, Md., in April, 1930.

The official grain inspectors were compelled to make the notation on the certificate of grade "unfit for human consumption."

Local sale and disposition for salvage was impracticable on account of the 42 cents per bushel duty.

By running the wheat and glass mixture thru an Invincible Separator equipped with Nos. 4 and 8 wire mesh screens, particles of glass larger or smaller than wheat kernels were removed.

Flotation in a liquid heavier than wheat and lighter than glass next was successfully resorted to, after the practicability had been demonstrated by tests made at the B. & O. laboratory and the office of federal grain supervision.

An iron tank, 24x60 and 36 ins. deep was constructed and filled with 3,000 lbs. of the liquid carbon tetrachloride, used in fire extinguishers. Vigorous stirring separated the glass from the wheat; and the glass sank to the bottom, while the wheat was skimmed off at one end and passed thru a revolving screen cylinder set at an angle of 20 degrees to remove the excess of carbon tetrachloride, the housing of the cylinder collecting the drained off liquid for future use.

To finish the treatment the wheat was run thru the driers and passed thru a large amount of unheated air from the fans, but a slight trace of the chemical remaining on the wheat, milling and baking tests showing no harmful effect.

C. E. Wood, superintendent of the B. & O. Elevator, calculated that the cost of treating the 10,557 bus. of wheat averaged \$0.4865 per bushel, which includes the expense of the experimental work. The operations cost \$0.2863 per bushel.

The elevator employes wore gas masks to protect themselves from the disagreeable fumes of the tetrachloride.

The Soviet Union, according to press dispatches of Mar. 1, has dismissed from the government service 138,000 employes for what is described as "bureaucratism and incompetence." In what classification would the Soviet place the United States bureaucrats who are doing their level best to ruin commodity trading on the American exchanges?

### Compulsory Pooling No Remedy

By A. E. DARBY

Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

The one hundred per cent pool proposition is not co-operative.

Co-operation consists in voluntary association for the satisfaction of the common needs. The only practical method of co-operative buying or selling is to trade at going market prices, returning surplus savings to members of the association in the form of patronage dividends.

Formation of a producers' pool in any commodity for the purpose of obtaining higher prices institutes formation of a "trust" since higher than normal prices (i. e. prices determined by the free play of available supply and effective demand) can be obtained only by arbitrarily limiting supply. U. S. Steel Corporation and Standard Oil are not co-operative ass'ns in any proper sense of that term. They are trusts directed towards obtaining the largest possible profits for stockholders.

Any producers' organization which controlled the whole wheat crop of Canada would properly and inevitably be regarded in importing countries as endeavoring to raise prices and increase profits at the expense of the consumers. The effect would be (as it has been in the last three or four years) to drive the present consuming countries into producing more of their food at home. Consumption of Canadian wheat would thus be reduced. This effect would be accompanied by increased production in Canada resulting from the belief that the organization would guarantee good prices. These two influences combined would produce exactly what we are suffering from today—a low price for grain instead of the expected high one.

Under grain marketing by one hundred per cent pool there would be no open market for grain in Canada and consequently no market prices with which to compare those paid by the pool. It would be impossible to exercise any check, therefore, upon the results or to know whether the pool had been conducted efficiently or otherwise. In these circumstances, it is quite safe to predict that waste and inefficiency would appear within the organization.

Co-operative institutions rely for the checking of inefficiency upon the incessant interest and loyalty of their members. In a one hundred per cent pool, which existed by legal compulsion and had not gone thru the long process of growth and education of which any such institution should be the result, these elements would be entirely lacking. The proposal is socialistic not co-operative. It looks to coercion under the cloak of the

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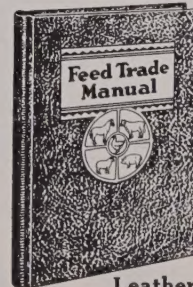
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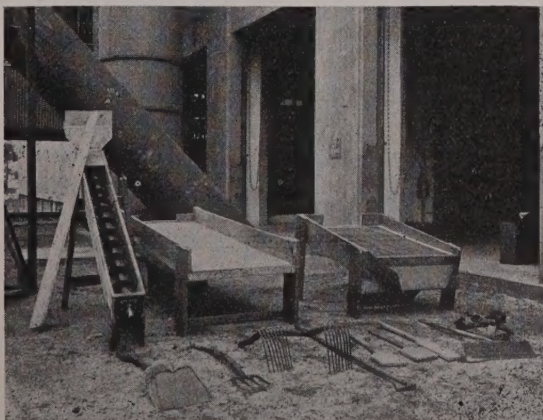
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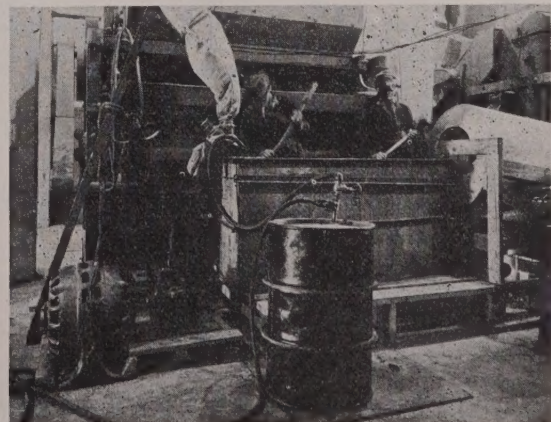
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law, not to voluntary association for common purposes.

One hundred per cent pool promoted with the object of securing higher than world prices will be a delusion and a disappointment.



Implements Used in Removing Glass from Wheat.



Forcing Tetrachloride into Tank for Glass Separation.



## Loss to Farmers by Pool Operation of Elevators

J. R. Murray, who was for 20 years in the employ of the United Grain Growers and now is managing director of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., has written a letter to Premier Bracken demanding an exposure of the mismanagement of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, in which he writes:

By the use of high-pressure propaganda, farmers have been inveigled into forming elevator ass'ns at 97 points, so that last year there were 155 Pool elevators in Manitoba. I say, advisedly, inveigled into this position because hopes impossible of fulfillment were dangled before their eyes by a continuous stream of Pool field men and directors, who, at scores of points, gave them no peace until they had signed up for an elevator. In Manitoba a Pool Elevator Ass'n is formed at each point before an elevator is built, the local members are made financially responsible for its cost and are bound by contract to deliver their grain to the elevator for five years.

**Unnecessary Elevators.**—Many of these elevators costing over \$20,000, have been built at points where the volume of grain never justified any such capital expenditure. If any intelligent consideration had been given to the problem and all the facts and possibilities honestly put before the local farmers by the Pool management, the members could not have been inveigled into signing up for them. The result, of course, is a heavy cost per bushel on the grain handled through such houses; and this burden the members must bear, at least, for the five years their contract lasts.

**Heavy Operating Expense.**—In 1928, the 58 elevators showed an average expense of approximately \$7,132 per elevator; this running up as high as from 11 to 14c per bushel at several elevators on the volume of grain handled. Expenses for 155 elevators in 1930 averaged about \$7,400 per elevator. How can such expense be met without the members realizing how they have been fooled? Being tied with an iron-clad contract for five years, they cannot get competitive bids on their grain, and if any have dared to try, the whip in the form of a court injunction has been cracked over their heads and they have been quickly brought to time. With no competition, the members' grain is handled on

a basis that results in large gains from overages and under-grading. Thus much of the necessary revenue has been obtained by invisible means and the members at many points kept in ignorance of the actual cost to them of these monuments.

**Elevator Deficits.**—The yearly financial statements furnished by the management of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited (who keep all the books) to each local Ass'n have not set out either the cost per bushel or this invisible revenue so that the members would realize what they were. By analyzing these statements closely and applying the handling charge, figures given by the Pool management at various times in the Scoop-Shovel, approximately correct figures can be obtained. From them it appears that at many individual points revenue running into thousands of dollars has been obtained thru under-grading and overages. Figures running between two and five thousand dollars per elevator were common in 1928.

In 1928 in spite of all this and also substantial contributions from Pool Central Selling Agency in the way of money paid for carrying charges, the expenses were so enormous that at 26 elevators out of 58 there was a deficit. These deficits were met by taking the cash from the members' final pool payment for the year. At each of 11 elevators over \$2,000 was taken from members in this way.

**Losses Are Hidden.**—Since 1928 financial statements for each Pool Elevator Ass'n have not been filed with the Registrar of Co-operative societies at the Parliament buildings. A consolidated statement for each year, which does not lend itself to same analysis, has been substituted. It can, I think, be considered a fair assumption that the Pool management were afraid to have the 1929 and 1930 figures analyzed as were those for 1928, and, for this reason, changed their method of making reports.

**Facts Kept Covered.**—Many of the elevators cannot meet expenses and overhead charges if the farmers delivering their grain to them are given a deal equal to what they can get at any competing elevator.

So far these and other vital facts have been kept well covered, and by lavish expenditure of money (extracted from the farmers) on propaganda work through their paper—The Scoop-Shovel, field service men and directors spell-binding, things have been kept going.

**A Commission of Inquiry** should be appointed to probe these matters to the bottom and to bring the true facts to light. Such

a commission might also be used to recommend a plan for the future financing and operation of these elevators that would best serve the interests of Manitoba farmers and, at the same time, protect the province against loss on the large loans incurred against the securities of these properties. The necessity of protecting Pool farmers from further exploitation and the interest of the public generally thruout the province demands such action without delay.

In conclusion, in order that Mr. Burnell and his associates may not waste their time and that of the public by designating this as an attack on the Pool by the grain trade, I can assure you that it is done solely on my personal responsibility. The first knowledge any member of the Grain Exchange or grain trade, except myself, will have of this will be when they see it in print. I have two reasons for my action: (1) The belief that it is time, in the interests of everybody, that the lid be lifted; (2) a desire to be of some service to the many good friends I made among the farmers of Manitoba during the twenty years I worked for their old company, United Grain Growers, Ltd.

## Government Grape Control Board Having Hard Sledding

The Grape Control Board, organized to aid in control of surplus grape production in California, has found it impossible in many cases to collect a fee of \$1.50 a ton from grape shippers to be used in taking the surplus off the market, and its future program is in doubt, James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, stated orally Mar. 16.

The cause of the failure to collect \$1.50 a ton which grape shippers had agreed to pay to the Government control fund, Mr. Stone said, in many cases was that the grapes sold for too low a price to pay transportation and other charges and also the \$1.50.

If the failure to collect should reduce the assets of the control board seriously, Mr. Stone said, it might jeopardize the advances made by the Farm Board to aid in carrying out the plan. These advances, it was stated orally at the Farm Board's office, total about \$3,500,000.

## Even the Farm Board Doubts Its Ability to Hold Back the Flood



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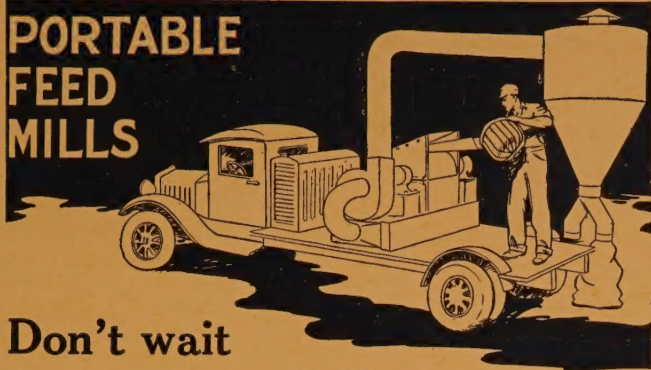
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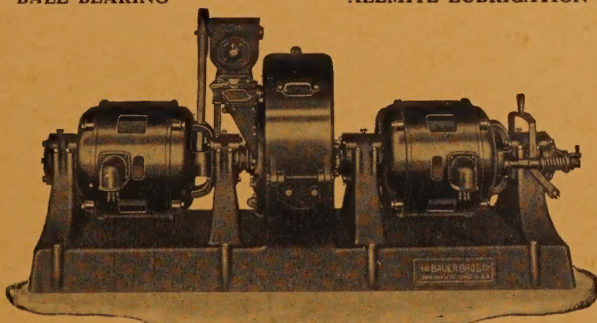
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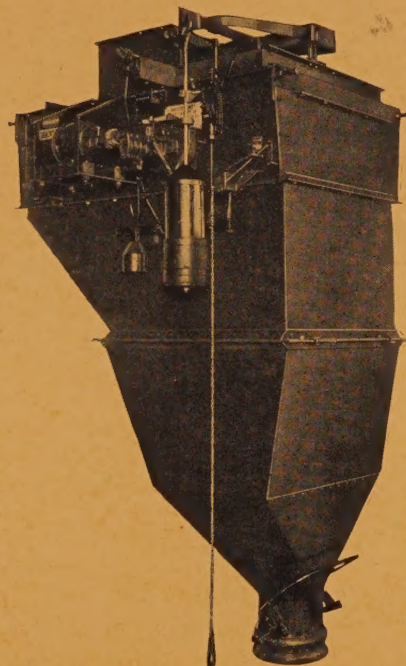
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